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**ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

Congress Prepares to Quit

Used Ship Market Active

Sino-Japanese War News

¶ **Washington Evacuation.** This week-end will witness an exodus from Washington of lawmakers, lobbyists, and political prestidigitators—if. And it's a big "if," too, for to finish its work for the session, Congress is expected to reach final agreement on the low-cost housing program, just passed both Houses; on the tax loophole legislation, ditto; approve a conference report on the sugar quota bill in the House; pass a final deficiency appropriation bill in the Senate; and pass in the House a resolution making farm legislation first on the calendar of the next session. It is a battle-scarred Congress which pushes toward adjournment, a Congress swayed by many vital differences of opinion, deeply at variance with the partisan good nature which distinguished its early days. But the ranoors of political differences are easily assuaged. It is the introduction of revolutionary concepts of government which furrow legislative brows. A common concept of the power of a higher authority would unfurrow them.

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¶ **Clergyman Diplomat.** The Rev. Owen J. C. Norem, former college athlete and Pastor of Lutheran churches in Montana, evidently subjects his career to this higher authority. His nomination confirmed as American Minister to Lithuania, he declares his belief that the Golden Rule is "a fair enough diplomatic policy." What a lot of seemingly insoluble diplomatic problems would automatically fade away if international diplomatists generally should adopt this recipe; what an influx of true harmony would appear in Washington to dispel the jars of partisan alliances.

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¶ **Listing the Unemployed.** Some day this fall every citizen in the United States who is out of a job will be expected to make out a confidential form at the local Post Office. The Senate had already passed a bill, for a census of unemployed, but census takers were to be paid. The new scheme, approved by the President, is designed to replace the old, and is expected to be fully as efficient and much more economical. Most people out of work are only too glad to tell the government about it, and if the government is to experiment with planned security, it can hardly do without the data.

* * *

¶ **Market for Used Warships.** United States and Brazil stick to their "understanding" regarding the leasing of six warships no longer in use by the United States Navy. While neither government desires international controversy over the good neighbor policy, each takes the view that the proposal is a neighborly act comparable to the custom of lending army officers for the training of South American recruits. A joint statement issued in Washington carries an implied rebuke to Argentina and Chile for criticism of the plan. At any rate, the authorization for the proposed lease is not expected to become an issue until the next session of Congress, and in the meantime, many of the objections raised at present may be removed. Behind the proposal lurks Brazil's fear of European aggression. It's an instance of the type of reasoning which distinguishes much militant diplomacy: a nation arms because it fears it may have to fight, and then has to fight because other nations fear its arms.

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¶ **Peril in the East.** With Shanghai aflame in sections of its straggling area, the Chinese armies are holding their opponents to lines along the Whangpoo River but are far from dislodging the Japanese who claim they are bent on "chastising" them. At Geneva the Chinese minister declares his country will "fight to the bitter end;" in North China, as though in response to this grim promise, some 150,000 Chinese troops launch a general offensive to drive the conquering Japanese out. In London the impression grows that Japan's refusal to accept Britain's proposal (for a neutral "protectorate" over Japanese non-combatants in exchange for the withdrawal of the armies from the international settlement) indicates that the Japanese do not actually desire a peaceful conclusion to the Shanghai affair. Japan's plea that it cannot delegate to other countries its obligations to protect its nationals is received in London with scepticism.

* * *

¶ **Japanese Authority Questioned.** While non-combatant nations with interests in China aid in the evacuation of their nationals, some 113,000 foreign residents of Shanghai decide to remain in the city. Among these are a Japanese majority. Already wholesale evacuation by Japanese includes the loss of hundreds of millions of yen in trade, should Japanese military dominance fail. It has already failed so far as Britain and America are concerned, for United States military authorities have warned the Japanese fleet that they will brook no interference in regard to navigation of the Whangpoo River, and the British Government proposes to hold Japan to account for any damage to British interests. The bulldog growls and the eagle screams while the dragon claws at a yellow sun.

Japan Rejects Neutral Zone Plan; U. S. Flagship Hit by Shell at Shanghai

Tokyo's Reply to London Indicates No Intent to End Fighting

TradePactDelayed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 20—The impression that Japan does not desire a peaceful end to the Shanghai fighting has been strengthened here by word of her refusal to accept the British proposal that neutrals should undertake the protection of Japanese non-combatants on condition that the Japanese and Chinese fighting forces evacuate the International Settlement.

The presence of Japanese troops in the Shanghai area is allegedly due to the necessity of protecting the lives and property of Japanese residents. The Japanese plea that this is a duty they cannot allow other countries to perform "cuts no ice" at all here.

Meanwhile the British Government has expressed its intention of holding the Japanese to account both for rent and any damage that may ensue in respect of the properties of British residents which are occupied by Japanese for military purposes.

Trade Pact Held Up

Whether they will get any satisfaction is, of course, another matter. But it is pointed out that just before the Sino-Japanese dispute began Japan made overtures to Britain for a new trade agreement for the purpose of opening some of the doors which had been closed to Japan in British colonies during the past few years. Naturally there is no prospect of embarking on negotiations of this kind until matters arising out of Japan's invasions of China have been settled.

China's warning to neutral warships that unless they move five miles away from Japanese warships she will not be responsible for any mishaps that may occur is not expected to lead to the removal of British vessels.

Extension of Battle Zone

Nevertheless, British authorities are becoming increasingly concerned at the dangerous possibilities of the situation. Although an attempt is being made to carry on as usual in Shanghai, it is believed here that Japan will make a strong effort during the next few days to stem the tide of China's unexpected successes and that this is liable to result in extension of the area of fighting.

In this connection some sympathy is expressed here with the Soviet Consul who is accused by Japan of deliberately helping the Chinese by putting a lantern on the roof of the consulate. The building is almost next door to the Japanese Consulate which is one of the main targets for Chinese artillery.

Passports to China Stopped by U. S.

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 20

Individuals applying to the State Department for passports to China are being told that passports will not be issued except in extraordinary cases. In no case are passports being issued to women and children.

President Leaves Action to American Officials in War Area

Price of Rights

SHANGHAI, Aug. 20 (AP)—One United States sailor was killed and 18 wounded tonight when an anti-aircraft shell of undetermined origin struck the after deck of the cruiser Augusta, flagship of the United States Asiatic fleet.

The sailor killed was Freddie John Falgout of Eaceland, Fla.

None of the 18 wounded was seriously hurt.

The shell struck when Japanese and Chinese guns were roaring on both banks of the Whangpoo and from warships on the river.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—President Roosevelt sounded the official note of reaction to the explosion of a shell on the U. S. S. cruiser Augusta here this morning, describing it as one of those things which is almost inevitable in a situation such as exists at Shanghai.

He added that American officials would be left in complete control of the matter there, and that no initiative would be taken from here in regard to possible protests or reprisals.

Coupled with regret was the general feeling in official and State Department circles that the injuries and one fatality on the Augusta is part of the price which is exacted

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Hopkins Claims 1,500,000 WPA In Private Jobs

Cites Figures to Uphold Slashes in Rolls in Past Few Months

List Still Grows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—Approximately 1,500,000 persons have left the WPA in the last 18 months to take employment in private industry, Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief chief, estimates.

In the opinion of WPA officials, this indicates that the sharp reductions in federal relief jobs all over the country have not been arbitrary slashes, but have been justified by increased work opportunities being offered by private business.

Work rolls have been dropping steadily for the last year and a half. In the spring of 1936, about 3,100,000 were being supported by WPA projects. Latest figures show employment of only 1,537,000 during the week ending August 14. While some additional people have been taken on during this period and others have been laid off when there was no prospect of jobs for them, WPA officials say that the great majority of those dismissed have gone into private jobs.

Mr. Hopkins' assertion that there has been "no real hardship" from the WPA cuts is sharply challenged, however, by a group of demonstrators encamped at the present time at the base of the Washington Monument.

Here to Protest Layoff

These members of the Workers' Alliance have come to the capital to protest against WPA layoffs and to urge the passage of the Schwellenbach-Allen resolution, prohibiting dismissal of WPA workers until they are assured of private employment. David Lasser, president of the alliance, promises to have 2000 delegates in Washington by the first of next week, but Congress will have gone home by that time and Mr. Hopkins is not likely to pay much attention to their plea.

The complaint from the U. S. Conference of Mayors that local relief agencies are being unduly taxed by the WPA layoff was likewise refuted by Mr. Hopkins.

Trimming of WPA rolls has been just about completed now, Mr. Hopkins says. It is estimated that the $1,500,000,000 appropriated by Congress for this year's work program will give, in round numbers, 1,000,000 jobs. When cold weather sets in, the load will probably top this number.

To Reinstate Seasonal Workers

Many workers who left the WPA for seasonal work on the promise that they would be taken back when their temporary employment ended are expected to come back on the rolls this fall. This is the first year this rule has been in effect. Heretofore, workers hesitated to leave their WPA jobs for temporary private employment because of the uncertainty of getting back on the Government pay rolls again. Now these people have been promised they will be taken back without going through all the red tape normally required to get on WPA rolls.

Mr. Hopkins has been giving special attention lately to the California transient problem. Thousands of "dust-bowl" farmers are said to have descended upon the Pacific coast looking for opportunities to start all over again. In many cases they are destitute. Because of residence requirements they are barred from local relief.

Round the World in Ketch

International

Slap in London With "Big Ben" in Background

Dwight Long (in Yachting Cap) and His Mate, Wilbur Thomas, on Board the Idle Hour, in End Trip With Crossing of the North Atlantic. The Ketch's Trip Started at Seattle, Wash.

President Aids Plan for Count Of Unemployed

Approves House Substitute Bill for Voluntary Census This Fall

Congress Cleans Up

Southerners Prevent Action on Wage-Hours—Tax Evasion Bill in Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—On a given day this fall every unemployed man and woman of the United States will be asked to go to the nearest post office and fill out a confidential form for a vast census of the idle, under the substitute proposal agreed upon by President Roosevelt and offered to the House membership today.

The Senate has passed a bill for a census of unemployed by paid enumerators, which the new scheme is designed to replace.

President Roosevelt explained that the census, if approved by Congress, will be a simple, voluntary registration of jobless to answer three questions—how many are out of work, how many want work, and how many can work.

The President said that, instead of a bell-ringing house-to-house census requiring compilation of family histories, he favored voluntary registration of jobless leaving the definition of "unemployed" up to individuals.

He said compilation of such information would doubtless be of some value to the Government in working out relief problems.

Sugar Bill Approved

The House approved the conference report on the sugar quota bill today and sent it to the White House. The bill carries restrictions on refining sugar in Hawaii and Puerto Rico which Mr. Roosevelt opposes and which may bring a veto. In an effort to meet presidential objections conferees limited restrictions on the island refineries to March 1, 1940. The bill would let Hawaii ship 29,816 short tons of refined sugar into the United States annually, and Puerto Rico 126,033 tons.

The bill allots 1,550,000 short tons to domestic beet sugar producers and 420,000 to cane sugar states. Cuba would be allowed to ship 1,911,476 short tons of sugar annually, of which 275,000 could be refined.

Meanwhile John L. Lewis charged that the failure of Congress to pass the wages-and-hours bill "shows that Democratic leadership is unable to carry out" its 1936 campaign pledge.

Failure, Says Lewis

The Lewis statement followed a frustrated effort of friends of the bill to summon a Democratic Party caucus in the House last night. The caucus was never called to order because a "sit down strike" of some 25 southern representatives prevented a quorum. Resentment against the five southern Democratic members of the Rules Committee who have blocked a vote on the Senate-approved measure in the House was indicated by the Lewis statement.

Mr. Lewis demanded that leaders of the Democratic Party "either restore sufficient party discipline to permit government to function under their guidance, or confess that their party is not the vehicle by which the people of the country may progress to a solution of heir pressing social problems."

Congressional action was completed today on the tax loophole closing measure, and on a bill revising Panama canal tolls. Little remained to be done before adjournment, save on the third deficiency appropriation bill. This has passed the House and is before the Senate.

The Senate approved an amendment to the bill designed to complete an agreement between President Roosevelt and Congress for nine or 10 cent cotton loans.

The amendment, offered by Senator Byrnes, was one of the last steps in working out a settlement whereby the loans would be made on the same basis as 1935. It goes to the House for approval.

Congress, meanwhile, was approaching an unspectacular close, with most of its major bills out of the way, and the routine odds and ends of conference reports and minor legislation the chief business left to dispose of.

Two hundred Democrats either attended, or sought to attend what had been intended to be a party caucus last night to force the controversial wages and hours bill out of the Rules Committee, but a "sit-down strike" of Southern members prevented a quorum being present. It was agreed informally that the bill be postponed till next session, with assurance of party leaders that it would be considered at an early date. It has already passed the Senate.

Deficiency Bill Next

With the tax loophole bill now in conference and agreement expected shortly, and with a compromise worked out on the sugar quota bill, little more remains to be done besides Senate enactment of the third deficiency appropriation bill.

However, the widening circles of some of the new bills are causing concern to executive heads. Mr. Roosevelt, for example, signed the Tydings-Miller price maintenance bill, which was attached as a rider to a vital appropriation bill for the District of Columbia. He deplored the measure in a public statement,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

In The Boston Section:

Reports that housing project walls leak denied.
Strike called in coastwise union shipping war.
54-year record broken for day; mercury hits 97.
Rising costs seen as retarding home building.

and News from All New England

In the Second Section Beginning on Page 9.

Destroyer-Loan Plan Revived By Joint Statement

By the Associated Press

Further South American developments in the wake of the Brazil-United States destroyer-loan arrangement:

Santiago, Chile: The Chilean Government through the Navy Department announced a $12,500,000 naval armament program, saying that Japanese and Italian bids on the immediate construction of naval cruisers were being studied.

Buenos Aires, Arg.: It was announced here that the Chilean Government had given formal notice of intention to "modernize" its navy, while denying any intention of spurring an arms race because of the Brazilian plan to lease six warships from the United States. The Chilean note stipulated that country's willingness to consider continental arms limitation at any time.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: The Argentine Ambassador informed the press that his country recognized and respected the sovereignty of Brazil and the consequent right to lease warships; however, Argentina "deeply deplored" not having been informed of such an upsetting project.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—A statement issued jointly here last night in the name of the United States and Brazilian governments unexpectedly revived the proposal to lease six old U. S. destroyers to Brazil.

Explaining in detail the background and defending the alleged purpose of the transaction, the statement by implication rebuked Argentina for its objections to the plan and indicated that Secretary of State Cordell Hull had not abandoned his move to obtain authorization from Congress for the lease—although this presumably will come at the next session of Congress.

The legislative situation on Capitol Hill makes it highly improbable that any steps will be taken in the closing hours of this session. Even if this were possible it is not be-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Mrs. Graves' Seat in Senate Assured to Spring of 1938

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—The appointment of Mrs. Dixie Bibb Graves of Alabama to succeed Senator Hugo L. Black again puts two women in the United States Senate, though Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway of Arkansas still holds the distinction of being the only elected woman member.

Mrs. Graves was named by her husband, the Governor of Alabama, to serve until the State has opportunity to select its candidate early in 1938. His explanation was that he desired to leave a wide open field for all candidates at the special election. He made it clear that should Alabama select some one other than Mrs. Graves in the Democratic primaries, she will immediately resign and turn her seat over to the nominee.

In the meantime, Mrs. Graves will be on the Senate pay roll at least for the next six months and will have opportunity to sit as a member of the upper house for about six weeks when the new session begins in January. Governor Graves cannot take Senator Black's seat himself because of a clause in the Alabama constitution preventing him from running for office for a year after his term as Governor has expired. That will not be until 1940.

Explains Election Date

Simultaneously with the appointment of his wife, the Governor issued a call for a special election to fill the vacancy next April 26. The Democratic primary, tantamount to an election in Alabama—will be held shortly before that. The reason he could not set an earlier day for the special election was explained by the Governor thus: "This is an off-year in elections and a very large number, probably more than 100,000 usual voters, have not paid their poll tax. Such persons cannot qualify to vote in a primary or general election held prior to Feb. 1, 1938."

Governor Graves announced his wife's appointment immediately after Mr. Black had received his commission as a Supreme Court justice from President Roosevelt. "In my judgment," he declared, "Dixie Bibb Graves is in all respects the best fitted to serve in this ad interim appointment."

By having his wife sworn in before the end of the session, the Governor keeps in the family the following perquisities of Senate membership:

A salary of $10,000 a year, prorated according to the length of time served.

A $12,000-a-year allowance for clerk hire.

An allowance of $125 a year for stationery.

A rent-free office in the Senate Office Building.

Free postage for all letters having to do with official business.

Free parking space in the Senate garage.

An allowance of 20 cents a mile for travel to and from Congressional sessions.

Her First Public Office

Though she has never before held public office, Mrs. Graves is said to have a keen political sense. She has been an active worker in the Daughters of the American Revolution and the United Daughters of the Confederacy and has received several honorary college degrees.

Though the appointment by a Governor of his wife to fill a Senate seat is unprecedented, this is not the first time women have been put in the Senate as political stopgaps. The only two women who have sat for any length of time were both appointed to fill the unexpired terms of their husbands. Mrs Rose Long served for several months, but her successor was already elected before she went to Washington. Mrs. Caraway is the only woman who has successfully run for office and been selected, though she, too, got her start when she was appointed to fill out her husband's term.

Senator Black took the oath of office putting him on the Government pay roll at $20,000 last night. He will take the more impressive Supreme Court oath when the court meets in October.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Wilkins Starts Arctic Search

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Aug. 20 (Canadian Press)—Sir Hubert Wilkins and his party of five air searchers for the Russian fliers missing on an over-the-pole flight from Moscow to New York, took off from here today on a 1200-mile leg to Fort Smith, Northwest Territory.

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Aug. 20 (AP)—Sir Hubert Wilkins, veteran of the Arctic, and his Canadian pilot, Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, arrived at Port Arthur, Ont., from Toronto, yesterday, to join the search for six missing Russian fliers.

Their huge silver flying boat, purchased by the Russian Government for the expedition, will then fly north to help the other aviators search for Sigismund Levaneffsky and his five companions, last heard from a week ago today, several hours before their four-motored plane was expected in Fairbanks to refuel for a dash to the United States.

Mr. Levaneffsky took off from Moscow for a 4000-mile flight here via the North Pole a week ago yesterday.

Others in the Wilkins expedition were Engineer Gerald Brown, Radio Operator Raymond Booth and Russell Rogers.

Jimmie Mattern, grounded for three days by bad weather, continued preparations here today for an exhaustive search of the northern Alaska coast and beyond to the polar ice cap. His refueling plane, which started north this week from Los Angeles, was weatherbound at White Horse, Y. T.

At Barrow, Alaska's northernmost tip, Pilot Bob Randall, veteran northland airman, planned to resume his quest for information concerning the lost fliers through interviews with scattered Eskimos.

He reported two days ago Eskimos told him they heard what might have been a plane's engines.

32 Degrees at North Pole

SOVIET NORTH POLE CAMP (By Wireless to Moscow), Aug. 20 (AP)—Continued drizzling rain and fog limited visibility again today to less than 100 yards. The temperature remained at freezing, 32 degrees above zero Fahrenheit. The barometer dropped to 29.63 inches.

The ice floe camp, which will be used as a base in the search for Sigismund Levaneffsky, Soviet flier, and five companions missing on a Moscow-New York flight, has been stationary for four days at 87.08 degrees north and 2 east.

New Water System 'Perfect' Except One Thing--It's Dry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CORTLAND, N. Y., Aug. 20—Creaking pumps produced water for 150 houses in Verplanck's Point today, just as they have for generations, but the residents would have preferred to hear a pleasant gurgle from the faucets on their new $85,000 domestic distribution system.

Completed early this month by the Verplanck water district in the town of Cortland, the system was perfect in every way except one—it was dry. And what use, asked indignant householders, was a water system without water.

Spigots were as undemonstrative as an empty jar, and all because of a misunderstanding between the Verplanck district and the adjoining Montrose improvement district from which the former had planned to obtain its supply.

Refusal of Montrose to sell water to Verplanck was revealed when the Cortland town board sought a writ of mandamus compelling the owner of water rights to furnish the waterless community with an adequate supply. Attorneys for the board said the Verplanck pipe line system had been installed after Montrose had agreed to the sale of water, which it buys from the New York City municipal system.

Montrose commissioners replied that there was no signed contract between the two districts, and that ended the whole matter, but Supreme Court Justice Raymond E. Aldrich of White Plains didn't think so. Adjourning the motion for two weeks, he urged attorneys to effect a settlement out of court and proposed that Montrose sell water on a temporary basis until an agreement could be reached.

Meanwhile, Verplanck residents, although tired of pumping, went back to the standby system of water supply which had been condemned by the Westchester County board of health as unsanitary. After so many years, they said, a little more pumping wouldn't amount to much. Besides, the pumps produced water and the new mains didn't, so pumps were something to be grateful for.

Deeds Houses to Relief Head to Get on Rolls

UNIONTOWN, Penna., Aug. 20 (AP)—The father of 10 children deeded three ramshackle double houses yesterday to Gov. George H. Earle and Dr. Karl de Schweinitz, head of the State Emergency Relief Board, in an effort to get back on the relief rolls.

Elias Zahron, in making the deed for the nominal consideration of $1, declared he and his family are destitute. They were taken from the rolls five months ago upon discovery by a state agent that he owned the houses, Mr. Zahron said.

'Sea-Going' Railroad Used to Launch Yachts

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., Aug. 20 (AP)—Swanky yachts are launched here, not in the ordinary manner, but on the only "sea-going" railroad in the country.

The yachts are cradled atop freight cars and ridden 500 feet into the lake water on a spur track and are then floated. The tracks were laid 25 years ago by the simple expedient of building them on the lake ice, weighting them down, and sinking them on a previously prepared gravel bed on the lake bottom.

World Seas Sailed For 30,000 Miles In 32-Foot Boat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Gliding into the River Thames under the shadow of Big Ben, the little 32-foot ketch Idle Hour recently completed 30,000 miles of its round-the-world trip from Seattle, Wash. Dwight S. Long, Seattle University graduate, started his ambitious enterprise in September, 1934. Since then for months at a time no news dispatches came in about the wanderer.

Early in 1936, after some 18 months of leisurely navigation, Mr. Long piloted his ketch into the famous harbor of Sydney, New South Wales, which he considered the half-way mark of the odyssey. He had made his way alone by way of Hawaii, Tahiti, the Cook Islands, Samoa and Tonga to New Zealand.

At Tahiti he picked up Timi, a native boy, who was his only companion from there to Auckland. On the 1300-mile passage across the Tasman Sea to Sydney, which took 22 days, he was joined by two New Zealanders.

The stay at Auckland was prolonged, however, to two months, owing to the weather-beaten condition in which the Pacific Ocean had left the ketch. For somewhere near Samoa a hurricane took off the mainmast and the rest of the trip to Auckland was made with the assistance of a jury mast.

Since those eventful days, Mr. Long, with his present companion, Wilbur Thomas, has been making his way through the East Indies and on via the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean to London.

There remains a formidable section of his expedition to negotiate in a passage across the North Atlantic which would complete his courageous undertaking.

Planning Boards Are Found Active In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 20—The Pennsylvania State Planning Board has just completed a two-months survey to determine the number and status of the local planning commissions in the Commonwealth. It was announced that 61 municipalities, cities, boroughs, counties and townships now have their own local planning commissions actively functioning and that 56 of these have official status.

Eleven bills sponsored and endorsed by the board make possible co-operative rural electrification, county planning and zoning, township zoning, better housing and a system of plane co-ordinates for surveying.

The State is meanwhile ready to proceed with its slum clearance and low-cost housing authorized by the Legislature. Members of the housing board, a departmental administrative body within the State Department of Health, which will supervise construction of low-cost dwellings are George Evans of Pittsburgh; Arthur E. Shrigley and William B. Ramsey of Philadelphia; George Kahn of Allentown and Alfred Hagen of Scranton. The board is empowered to approve the formation of limited dividend housing companies and housing authorities, and to regulate and fix minimum rental charges.

The act provides for two types of projects. One would be a public enterprise directed by five-member local authorities for the benefit of low-income groups; the other to be financed by private capital through limited dividend housing companies which may be organized by any three persons subject to approval of the State Board. Shareholders may not earn more than 6 per cent on their investments. Both agencies may borrow from the Federal Credit Administration.

The Rural Electrification law, designed to benefit suburban and farming districts, authorizes the formation of non-profit co-operative corporations to generate and supply power to their members only. The law also provides for the inclusion of existing non-profit corporations or associations within its provisions.

On-and-Off Tax On Alberta Sales Hits Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LLOYDMINSTER, Sask. — Situated right on the border of Alberta and Saskatchewan, Lloydminster is facing a sales tax problem.

When Alberta had the sales tax and Saskatchewan did not, no sales tax was charged in Alberta, for it would have crippled the Alberta merchants by sending most of the business to the stores on the Saskatchewan side of town.

Now Saskatchewan has the tax and all difficulties seemed ironed out until Alberta recently decided to drop the tax.

Now the merchants on the Saskatchewan side of town have petitioned the Government, asking that no sales tax be collected. The Government has promised consideration.

Caledonia Takes Off On Third Atlantic Trip

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Aug. 20 (AP)—The Imperial Airways' giant flying boat Caledonia took off from Long Island Sound at 5:45 a. m. (E. S. T.) yesterday on the return trip of its third trans-Atlantic survey flight.

Delegates Turn Eyes on Judiciary

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

With an agreement reached on the troublesome slave trade question yesterday, the Convention today turned to the shaping of the third great branch of government, the Federal Judiciary, after which the major outlines of the structure will be complete and only a number of miscellaneous details be left to decide.

Tomorrow: Delegates decide "no state shall coin money nor emit bills of credit, nor make anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts."

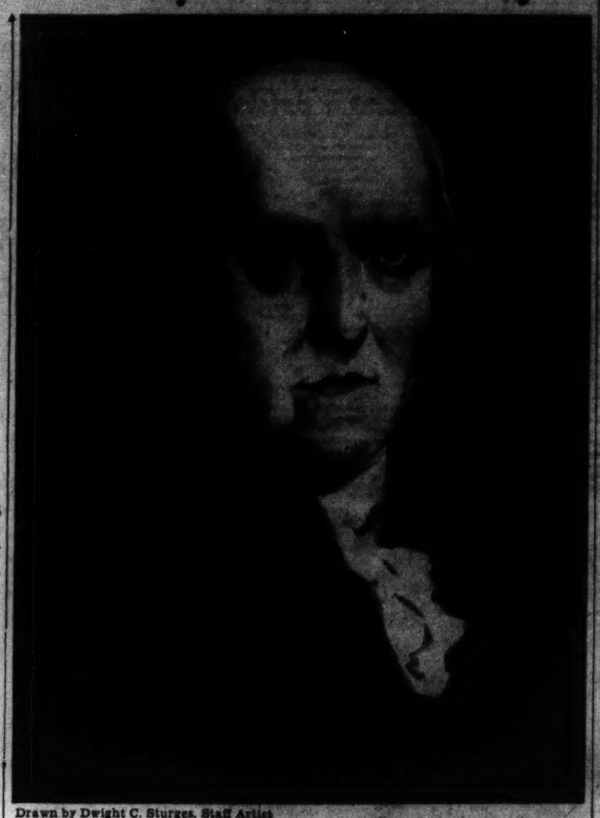
By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Aug. 27, 1787.

With the legislative department formed and its powers outlined, and the Executive established except for the manner of his being chosen, the Constitutional Convention turned today to setting up the third department, the Judiciary, in the proposed new Government and marking out its jurisdiction.

Judges of federal courts are assured of life tenure and that their salaries will not be diminished while in office, under one section adopted. By an amendment to another it is made explicit they are to be the expounders and interpreters of the Constitution that is being written, as well as of laws enacted under it.

The judicial power, according to the first section of the article on this subject, is to be vested in one Supreme Court and such inferior courts as shall be constituted by the Legislature of the United States.



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

Jared Ingersoll

A Native of Connecticut and Graduate of Yale, He Studied Law in England. Later, He Became a Leading Attorney in Philadelphia, Representing, Among Others, the Wealthy Merchant, Stephen Girard. He Was a Member of the Continental Congress and Constitutional Convention. He Took Little Part in the Deliberations of the Latter Assembly. Later He Became City Solicitor for Philadelphia, President Judge of the District Court for Philadelphia and Attorney in Numerous Important Constitutional Cases Before the United States Supreme Court

Jurisdiction Fixed

The jurisdiction of these courts, as the article was hammered out with minor amendments, shall extend "to all cases arising under this Constitution and the laws of the United States and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party, controversies between two or more States (except such as shall regard territory or jurisdiction), between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between States or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects."

Only cases affecting ministers and States are to be begun in the Supreme Court; in others its jurisdiction is to be appellate. It is commonly supposed among the deputies that the new Legislature or Congress will establish merely one inferior court for maritime cases and that all other litigation will be tried first in the courts of the various States, coming to the federal judiciary only on appeal.

Recall Move Defeated

An amendment to permit a recall of judges of the Supreme Court and other federal courts by combination of the Executive and the two houses of the Legislature was defeated. This was offered by John Dickinson and favored by Mr. Gerry and Mr. Sherman, but it won only the vote of Connecticut. Gouverneur Morris and James Wilson, advocates of strong central power, opposed it, the latter saying, "The judges would be in a bad situation if made to depend on every gust of faction which might prevail in the two branches of our Government."

Another motion to reinstate the provision against either increases or diminutions of salaries applying to judges in office was defeated, leaving only the bar against reduction in such cases. "The importance of the judiciary will require men of first talents," said General C. C. Pinckney. "Large salaries will therefore be necessary, larger than the United States can allow in the first instance."

The insertion of the mention of the Constitution as the first touchstone of jurisdiction for the federal courts was made on the motion of Dr. William Samuel Johnson of Connecticut. This assures that all cases involving interpretation of the Constitution can go in the last analysis to the Supreme Court.

Question of Limitation

The shortness of the debate, much of it technical, on the sections establishing the judiciary seems rather remarkable in view of the importance of that aspect of the new Government and the tenderness of some of the rights involved.

Before taking up the judiciary article the convention modified the powers of the Executive to provide that he shall be commander of the militia only "when called into the actual service of the United States," this on motion of Mr. Sherman.

Addition to Oath

At the instance of Colonel Mason and Mr. Madison there was added to the oath of office of the Chief Executive the clause, "and will to the best of my judgment and power preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Attendance at the convention has fallen off noticably of late and particularly over this last week-end. Three States hitherto represented—namely, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and North Carolina—had not enough members present today to cast their votes, besides Georgia being absent part of the day. This situation might seriously interfere with the conclusion of the business if some crucial point should again arise, and most of the deputies expect that two or three weeks' work will yet be necessary.

Absence of Judge Oliver Ellsworth, who left last week to return to Connecticut, was noted in the deliberations over the judiciary.

The learned Prof. George Wythe of Virginia was obliged by the illness and subsequent passing of his wife to leave the convention early in June when it had barely started.

Alexander Martin and William R. Davie have returned to North Carolina and Maj. William Pierce to Georgia: Caleb Strong is missing from the Massachusetts delegation; and Col. Alexander Hamilton has been present only a few days in recent weeks since the departure of his New York colleagues, Judge Yates and Mr. Lansing, in July.

Navy Blimp Order Renews Hope In 'Zeppelin Land'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 20—An air of confidence surrounds the lighter-than-air industry here. For the first time in more than two years preliminary plans were started by the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation for the construction of two non-rigid airships for the navy.

Dr. Karl Arnstein, vice-president of Goodyear-Zeppelin, was busy laying out specifications for the ships, deciding where they would be constructed, appointing men for heads of departments of construction, and deciding how many would need to be employed in the building. He indicated that 100 men would be used in the building of the two big blimps.

Optimism prevailed, especially in Plant 3, as news of the awarding of the contract for the airships was announced. For while engineers there knew that funds for the building of the two great blimps were provided in the Navy Department's appropriation bill recently approved by President Roosevelt, and that bids had been made on June 18, it was feared for a time that the Administration's economy drive would prevent construction, in spite of congressional approval.

Small Staff at Hand

In fact, so many times had setbacks and discouragements come to this band of Zeppelin workers, numbering now scarcely 40, that they were not reassured until the actual signing of the contracts was done.

The Navy Department announced the signing of the contract, which calls for a payment of $284,821 for the two ships, one of which will be of 125,000 cubic-foot capacity, about the size of the Goodyear blimp Enterprise—the other of 400,000 cubic-foot capacity, or about the size of the navy's largest blimp, the K-1, and nearly as large as the army's big blimp, now out of service, the T-C-13.

The smaller ship will be used for training and general utility in connection with naval operations at the air station in Lakehurst, N. J., under the direction of Commander C. E. Rosendahl. The larger will be used in coastal patrol service, navy officials said.

Boom for "Zeppelin Land"

It is understood that the building of these ships will not interfere with the program for building rigid airships now before Congress.

So Dr. Arnstein, builder of many a wartime Zeppelin and designer of the Los Angeles, Macon and Akron, is "delighted" and Lieut. W. E. Zimmerman, the navy representative and inspector stationed here, says it is the best thing that has happened out in Zeppelin land for a long time.

Lieutenant Zimmerman said that the smaller of the two ships will be built first and that the outer covers would be made in the Goodyear balloon room, but that all assembly will take place in the huge airdock on Akron airport.

The airdock has been stored with crude rubber, since the Macon sailed away for the last time.

U. S. Customs Receipts Up

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Customs duties collected during the fiscal year ended June 30 totaled $486,356,599, an increase of 25.7 per cent over the previous year.

Ship Attacks in Mediterranean Rouse Call for United Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 20—The mounting toll of merchant vessels attacked in the Mediterranean by warships and aircraft of unestablished nationality is causing considerable concern to European governments.

In the past fortnight 11 attacks without warning have been reported. The victims include ships of Italian, French, Greek, Danish and Spanish nationality. Most of the attacks took place at a considerable distance from Spain and some as far afield as the Dardanelles which is believed to be beyond the effective range of Gen. Francisco Franco's submarines unless they are operated from some local base such as the Dodecanese Islands where Italy has established depots for her own navy and aircraft.

Spanish Steamer Attacked

The latest of these attacks—that on the Spanish steamer Armuru—is at present the object of careful investigation by the Turkish Government, which is especially perturbed at the report that the Armuru was torpedoed in territorial waters where the vessel is regarded as being under Turkish protection. The question of calling the matter to the attention of the signatories to the Montreux straits convention is understood to be under consideration in Ankara.

A wider issue, however, arises whether the signatories of the November, 1936, proces verbal, laying down the rules of war at sea, namely, the United States, France, Britain, Italy, Japan, and also Germany, which adhered later in the month, are morally if not legally bound to declare these attacks on merchantmen to be piracy.

Concerted Action Needed

Britain recently announced her intention of sinking at sight any submarine found attacking a British merchant vessel and it is understood that previous instructions to British warships cover attack by surface vessels and aircraft as well.

But it is pointed out that commanders of British warships would be in a highly invidious situation if they saw that a piratical attack was being launched on a non-British merchantman and were unable to take action to protect the lives of the crew and passengers just because the vessel in question happened to be foreign.

In these circumstances it is hoped that concerted action may be taken to protect the shipping of all nations from a form of warfare which has been denounced in the past by practically the whole civilized world. It has been added, however, that official circles everywhere seem loath to make the move.

U. S. Non-Zionists Withdraw From Meeting on Palestine Plan

ZURICH, Switzerland, Aug. 20 (AP)—The American non-Zionist delegation withdrew from a session of the political committee of the Jewish agency for Palestine today in a dispute over the British plan to partition Palestine into sovereign Jewish and Arabian states.

The Americans, led by Felix M. Warburg, the New York banker-philanthropist, left after the committee voted to recommend ratification of a Zionist congress resolution that would open the way for negotiations with Britain on the partition scheme.

The withdrawal was staged as a protest against a ruling by the chairman, Prof. M. Speyer of Brussels University, which halted debate on the proposal.

Mr. Warburg demanded that the vote be postponed until just before the agency's council meeting later today so he might clarify his group's opposition to ratification of the congress resolution.

The American group favors negotiations with Arab leaders—not Britain—for establishment of a single Arabian-Jewish state in Palestine, Mr. Warburg said.

The Zionist general council has not yet authorized negotiations with the British Government, but is studying that possibility as ordered recently by the Zionist congress.

Two days ago Mr. Warburg warned that non-Zionist American Jews would withdraw co-operation from the Zionists if the negotiations were authorized.

Mr. Warburg explained after today's walkout that the American delegation was supporting a substitute motion introduced by Dr. Judah Magnus, chancellor of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, for appointment of a committee of Zionists and non-Zionists to negotiate with Arab leaders toward establishment of a bi-national state in Palestine.

Unemployment Census on Way

(Continued from Page 1)

but found it necessary to sign it. Today officials of the antitrust division of the Department of Justice were protesting that it would make their task more difficult, and might mean dropping such suits as that against the Aluminum Company of America.

Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland is one of the conservative Senators who frequently oppose the New Deal. His law legalizes compacts for price maintenance among the 42 states which have local laws on the matter.

Fear National Price Fixing

The law opens the way to national price fixing, it is said, and thereby possibly makes antitrust suits attacking price fixing futile. Consumers' groups deplore the legislation, but business organizers see in it the end of cutthroat price cutting.

If the House accepts the Roosevelt-Bankhead substitute to the Senate unemployment census bill, for a voluntary census of the idle, America, it is expected, will see a national spectacle reminiscent of the compulsory registration of the draft in the World War.

The difference between now and the war will be that there will be nothing compulsory about the census. It will be voluntary, and facts will be recorded on forms given out by postmasters on a single day over the United States.

Are These Unemployed?

President Roosevelt has never been convinced of the practicality of an unemployment census. His hand has been forced, however, by the Senate action in approving the proposal.

The difficulty, as Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly described it, is to define "unemployed."

Is a man unemployed who does odd jobs; a boy who is looking for work prior to going to college; the workingman's wife who wants to bring in extra income? The Administration has taken the position that all necessary information on unemployment is already available, either at the Labor Department or on the rolls.

But if a census is to be taken, Mr. Roosevelt feels that it could be better done by voluntary registration than by census enumerators. The first method would give the facts for the country on a specific day, instead of spread over months. It would cost far less. There would be some unemployed who would not register, and some who would make false reports, it is agreed; but the facts found by census recorders are frequently uncertain also. It would be possible to strike a general average with the experiment, it is declared, which could be of value.

The Census Committee, proposed under the Senate bill, would consist of the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Commerce, the Works Progress Administrator, the chairman of the Social Security Board, and the director of the census. Under the amended House bill any other governmental agency, besides the post office, might be enlisted to aid the vast enumeration of jobless.

Ship Insurance Rate Increased

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Marine underwriters raised their war-risk rates 400 per cent today on tankers sailing in Mediterranean waters. Recent sinkings of such vessels off the Spanish coast were given as the reason for the increase from a quarter of one per cent of value to one per cent.

The underwriters also announced that they would no longer accept war risks on goods before loading or after discharge at Chinese ports at the previous high rate of 10 per cent. Such cases would require individual negotiations.

German Liberty League Bans Part in 'German Day'

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 20 (AP)—The German Liberty League announced today it had declined to participate in a "German Day" parade Sunday as a protest against use of the German national flag, or swastika, at the celebration.

The Liberty Union, which describes itself as "an American group, interested in German cultural affairs, but opposed to the injection of any foreign politics," protested that the swastika was "a symbol of religious, racial and class antagonism."

President's Son Leads Rally

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 20 (AP)—James Roosevelt, delivering the keynote address today at the biennial convention of the Young Democratic Clubs of America, said that "in four short months your party transformed a pseudo-democracy that couldn't work into a real democracy that did work."

"In four short years," he continued, "it has not only pulled the country out of the slough of despond but actually has rebuilt it on a higher and firmer ground than it occupied in the lush days of 1929 itself."

The son of President Roosevelt, who serves his father as secretary, said the nation had been rebuilt by "re-direction, given by commonsense governmental policy, to that constant willingness of the great majority of people to work hard and play the game with each other."

"The difference," he said, "between our people in March, 1933, and in August, 1937, is a difference in direction only—in direction by government, and our party can be everlastingly proud that it proved its faith that there is a way to give our people that direction without asking them to surrender their democracy as the price of security."

Mr. Roosevelt said that young people should rally to the Democratic party, because it believes "a democracy is not compelled to be fatalistic about the economic cycle any more than about yellow fever or the bubonic plague."

"It is our job," he said, "to make good in this country the promise of tomorrow's world; but building a better nation is not blowing a dream castle from soap bubbles. It is the hardest work man does. To make progress in our generation will take all the devotion and energy of the thousands you delegates represent, co-ordinated and given direction through this organization, fitted to our hand if we have the will and wit to use it."

New Developments, New Jobs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—How American workingmen must find new jobs as the country develops was shown yesterday by a Department of Labor survey of employment.

It disclosed, for instance, that airplane factories now employ 828 men for every 100 they employed from 1923 to 1925.

On the other hand, railroad locomotive factories now give work to only 59 men for every 100 they employed during the 1923-25 period.

These shifts were among the most drastic shown in the survey, but every industry reported some change. The rubber products industry changed the least, now employing 100.8 men for every 100 working in 1923-25.

Labor Department officials held changes in the nation's needs and technological advances in manufacturing responsible for these shifts.

Latest department figures show that total employment in industry (except on farms) has increased nearly 10,000,000 since March, 1933, the low point of the depression.

Employment totaled 35,377,000 in March, 1937, compared with 25,897,000 in March, 1933. The high point for 1929, the last boom year, was 37,068,000.

France, Germany and the Soviets

By J. P. Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — A solution of the Franco-German problem is hardly likely to come from those two states alone, but rather from a wider settlement which embraces the whole of Europe. Their diversities of outlook are so great and in consequence their approach to the issues involved so different that agreement is possible only within the framework of a greater unity. Added to this the matters which divide them are really the concern of the whole continent. Mention that a lasting agreement can only be on a European scale at once raises difficulties from the German side. Here it has been repeatedly indicated that little confidence could be placed in any existing international organization, in fact that there is no higher law than the state and no broader conception than the nation. The fact that in extenuation of this attitude may be advanced Germany's discouraging experiences with the League of Nations does not help much toward a solution.

It is, however, clear that steps should be taken toward realizing the long-discussed reforms in the League constitution which the majority of statesmen throughout the democratic states agree are overdue as the result of the experiences of the last two decades. If the right appeal were made to Germany and she could be granted the opportunity for participation in these discussions "on equal terms" (or at least kept full informed until such time as she returned to Geneva), then undoubtedly marked progress would be registered.

France and the Soviets

The guarantee of security, which both France and Germany say is one of their greatest needs, is also only likely to come about through international co-operation, since the fear involved in this issue is either fear of attack or of encirclement. France may fear attack from a strong Germany, but the Third Reich assumes that any attack from over the Rhine would come only as part of a move by some coalition, including Russia, against itself.

Here naturally arises the problem of the relations of both France and Germany with the Soviets. Today, France has an alliance with Russia, but there are many who believe that were that alliance dropped, it would not be long before Germany would have some kind of understanding with the Soviets, guaranteeing either the latter's co-operation or neutrality in case of certain eventualities in Europe. (The National Socialists, it should be noted, have always said that they are opposed not to Russia, but to "world bolshevism."

The attempt of this country to exclude the Soviets from the concert of Europe has naturally only been considered as a ruse by France, and it certainly would not be a step toward a final consolidation of this continent, whatever one may think of communism as a disturber of political peace.

Arms Limitation Essential

Fear, as General Smuts pointed out, appears to be still "the real driving force in European relations" and the elimination, or, at least, the reduction of this factor to measurable limits is essential to better understanding. An agreement incorporating a general limitation of armaments would undoubtedly help toward this goal.

It has also long been recognized that the unrestrained expansion of nationalism into the economic field through the peace treaties created a force as damaging to peace in the twentieth century as was the failure of the Congress of Vienna to allow for political nationalism in the last. Both France and Germany have been victims of this state of affairs, but here again international co-operation alone can achieve permanent results.

France and Germany are both particularly interested in central and southeast Europe. Hitherto, the former has had the political ascendancy and the latter the economic predominance. The manner in which their future relationship in these areas will be settled is of vital importance to peace.

Certain English political thinkers appear to imagine that to give Germany a more or less free hand in Europe east of the Rhine would be wise since it would stop the demand the Third Reich is making for colonies.

Such a view is much to be doubted, and in practice it would have the effect of retarding the movement toward free collaboration of all the states of Europe which has long been the dream of farsighted statesmen. For it would be laying the foundations of a new imperialism based upon racialism.

The argument which the Third Reich used as justification for its own rearmament a few years ago, viz., that a weak Germany in the middle of Europe was a menace to peace might well be applied to the small states of central Europe. They should be strengthened and encouraged to form a strong unit of their own on a federal basis, if possible, so that they would be politically independent of the great powers, whether France, Germany, Italy or Russia.

Such small states, strong and independent, might well be important stones in the Temple of Humanity which Kant pictured in his "Perpetual Peace."

Everything should certainly be done to get Germans and French to know and understand each other better. "Differences of opinion," as M. André François-Poncet, French Ambassador, recently declared here, "should not prevent us from being informed as to what other nations feel, seek, aspire to." Yet anyone who has traveled in both lands must be astonished at the lack of knowledge in the one about the other.

It used to be said that the French rarely traveled beyond their own frontiers. Nowadays it is the Germans who remain at home, for lack of foreign exchange and other reasons. But whereas the French have always had at least the opportunity of gaining the next best information about Germany through a free press and literature, the German today is intellectually circumscribed by what a government department thinks he should know.

Nationalism Breaks Unity

One of the most important factors which must not be overlooked in considering the problem of Franco-German relations is also that today there is a wider disintegration in process in which the two sides are represented rather by the democracies of Europe on the one hand, and the Third Reich on the other.

Time was when the unity of western civilization could be accepted as axiomatic. Nowadays, the narrow nationalism based upon racialism which is advocated in this country is doing much to break it down. That unity, believers in progress would say, can be traced in the spheres of law, religion, art or physical science. But the very basis of such a unity is challenged nowadays, when, for example, it is emphasized that there is "a German mathematics" or "a German physics," as if forgetting that though "the sky is the nation's, the truth is mankind's."

The difficulty of finding a compromise between this exclusive racial nationalism and the all-inclusive nationalism of the French is obvious. Yet it has to be found in a policy of mutual co-operation, first in those things in which there is unity. And there are more of these than one is inclined at first to realize!

France-Germany: A Look at Each Other

More perhaps than on any other single factor, peace in Europe depends upon Franco-German relations. These, in turn, depend not a little on the way in which these two neighbors look at one another—upon the impression each receives of the aims and intentions of the other.

The Paris and Berlin correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor, after an exchange of visits, wrote a series of six special articles on Franco-German relations, of which this is the last.

Destroyer-Loan Plan Revived; Chile and Argentina to Build

(Continued from Page 1)

and more particularly for the last paragraphs which stated:

"The governments of Brazil and of the United States are not disposed to enter any controversy with respect to the pending proposal nor to modify their understanding with regard to it, and their only regret is that a question of such limited importance should even for a few days be allowed to divert attention from the high ideals and the broad program which the Good Neighbor policy comprises.

"The efforts of the two Governments in behalf of peace among the Americas and in behalf of world peace should be more than sufficient to make it clear to all other countries that they would deprecate the initiation or the pursuance of any policy which could legitimately be considered by the nations of the continent as in any way detrimental to the cause of inter-American friendship and understanding."

The destroyer plan is one of long-standing. It was first broached here over two years ago, but was publicly announced only within the past two weeks. Decision on the part of this Government to go through with it followed important adjustments of trade relations between the United States and Brazil which had been in a most unsatisfactory condition due to German barter deals. It was implied unofficially at the time of the announcement that Brazil was concerned over the possibility of European aggression. The press in Germany protested vehemently against the plan to lease the destroyers to Brazil.

The reaction was generally sympathetic in most of the American republics. The Argentine press, however, broke out into a storm of protest and its Government expressed the desire for delay. Argentina traditionally looks to England for the training of its navy and construction of its naval ships. Further, it is regarded in diplomatic circles as tending normally to move in British circles both in economics and politics. There has been a long history of rivalry between Argentina and Brazil, the latter tending more to co-operate with the United States.

HEPA Picks New Orleans

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 20 (AP)—Delegates to the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association's fifteenth annual convention voted today to hold the 1938 meeting in New Orleans.

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Steel Attorney Protests Nature of Union Evidence

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

New Cumberland, W. Va.: Union organizers testifying before the National Labor Relations Board were accused today of attempting to "pillory" the Weirton Steel Company.

Counsel for the company made the charge during several sharp clashes over the testimony yesterday of two C. I. O. leaders who claimed to have been beaten while attempting to organize Weirton's 12,000 employees.

Paul Rusen, sub regional director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, testified witnesses to one of the attacks told him they had been "warned if they ever said anything about it their houses would be blown sky high."

When Examiner Edward G. Smith upheld a Labor Board attorney's objection to Mr. Rusen naming the persons, Attorney Clyde A. Armstrong, company counsel, shouted:

"It certainly is most unusual to try to pillory . . . some industry by such statements believing they will have a sensational value, then refuse us an opportunity to try and examine them."

Chicago: The National Labor Relations Board resumed its hearing of charges against the Inland Steel Company today in an atmosphere made tense by invective argument.

Frederick Burnham, Inland attorney, leveled a charge of bias against Examiner Charles A. Wood, who he said was making the record one-sided. Mr. Wood accused Mr. Burnham of making false statements for the record.

Gadsden, Ala.: Members of the United Rubber Workers of America testified at a National Labor Relations hearing that a foreman of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's Gadsden plant stood by last year as workers were beaten in the plant.

W. G. White, a tire builder, told N. L. R. B. Examiner Walter Wilbur he heard Bob Goodall, who he said was a foreman, direct "squad boys" to a man after they had attacked three while the foreman looked on.

The hearing is on a complaint which charges the company with "acts of terrorism" against United Rubber Workers. The company countered with the assertion "any acts of terforism" were the work of the union.

Ballston Spa (AP): A woman employee testified at a National Labor Relations Board hearing yesterday that a Ballston-Stillwater Knitting Company superintendent once told her: "I'll take care of the Wagner Act; I'll grab it right by the whiskers."

The witness testified that her foreman, Charles Baker, objected to the formation of an "outside" union by the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. and remarked: "Don't you think an 'inside' union would be better? We don't want an 'outside' union here."

Philadelphia: The shop employees committee at the navy yard won an experimental collective bargaining election in 24 shops and the American Federation of Labor in 14 shops, final tabulation of the ballots showed.

Rear Admiral W. T. Cluverius, commandant, said the election was held to determine how the Federal Government could comply with the Wagner Act—whether representation should be by departments or for all employees as a single unit.

The International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, a member of the Committee for Industrial Organization, ordered its members not to vote in the election.

Chicago: Railroad executives and heads of the five train service brotherhoods failed to reach an agreement after a full week of negotiations over the union's plea for a 20 per cent wage increase.

Figures produced by the railroads showed, representatives of the railroads said, that 16 carriers represented at the wage parley had operating revenues last year which averaged 34 per cent less than in 1929. H. A. Enochs, chairman of the railroad negotiators, contended that average pay scales, however, were now at an all-time peak level.

David B. Robertson, of Cleveland, Ohio, president of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, countered that the carriers' figures were "unsound and misleading."

New York: A vote of 1566 for the C. I. O. against 1112 for the Employees Association of the Bridgeport Brass Company, Bridgeport, Conn., was announced here by Mrs. Eleanor M. Herrick, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board which conducted the collective bargaining election.

Mrs. Herrick said that with 3006 employees eligible, 2771 voted with 23 ballots void, 70 blank and none challenged.

Philadelphia: The abrasive company plant, closed 10 days ago by a strike called by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, resumed operations today. About 200 of the 300 employees returned to work.

The workers shouted and cheered as they marched into the plant, where 28 sit-down strikers were routed by police last night and arrested on charges of illegal entry and trespassing.

Cross Section of One of New Six Trans Atlantic Flying Boats

Accommodations Are Like Those on a Great Ocean Liner

(1) Anchor Hatch. (2) Seaman's Compartment. (3) Bridge (Where the Flying Controls of the Liner Are Located). (4) First Pilot. (5) Second Pilot. (6) Radio Direction Finder "Loop." (7) Navigation Compartment. (8) Radio Officer's Post. (9) Chart Room—Navigator's Post. (10) Map Case, Marine Library, Drift-Sight Bombs, Pitots and Navigational Instruments. (11) Engineering Officer—and the Mechanical Engine and Aircraft Controls. (12) Captain's Office. (13) 1500-Horsepower Wright "Cyclone" Engines Equipped With Hamilton Constant Speed, Automatic Adjusting Propellers. (14) Mechanic's Wing Station. (15) Controllable Landing Lights. (16) Wing Spread 152 Feet. (17) Navigation Lights. (18) Main Cargo Hold Which Extends Into Wing. (19) Crew's Sleeping Quarters. (20) Luggage Holds. (21) Antenna. (22) First Passenger Compartment, With Accommodations for 20 Persons. (23) Spiral Stairway to Bridge. (24) Men's Lounging Room. (25) Galley in Which Two Stewards Can Work Simultaneously and Where Food Can Be Prepared for 60 Persons. (26) Second Passenger Compartment With Accommodations for 16 Persons. (27) Bunks for Two Stewards. (28) Lounging Lounge With Accommodations for 12 Passengers. (29) Third Passenger Compartment With Accommodations for 16 Persons. (30) Fourth Passenger Compartment With Accommodations for 20 Persons. (31) Emergency Method of Making Up Berths for Conversion of Airliner Into Ocean Sleeper. (32) Fifth Passenger Compartment for 10 Persons. (33) Women's Dressing Room. (34) Sixth Compartment. (35) Baggage Chute Holes. (36) Fuel Pumps for Transferring Fuel From Rear Wings to Wing Tanks. (37) Auxiliary Hold.

Chicago Citizens Aid in Providing Fun for Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 20—Chicago citizens and small community organizations have co-operated with the Chicago Recreation Commission this summer in finding unsatisfactory lots for children in crowded districts to do during their school vacations.

One woman who is a lawyer, professor and housewife, established a playhouse on her lawn for children from two to six years of age. The youngsters busy themselves with the play equipment, consisting of slides, teeter-totters, tricycles, folding chairs and so on. Mrs. Frances Gregahnas, the originator of the playhouse, says that children have learned respect for property and have spent time in sewing, coloring and handicraft. On rainy days the school is held in the basement where songs, dances and miniature basketball are played.

"I believe that some civic-minded woman in each neighborhood should conduct a similar school," said Mrs. Gregahnas, "because it keeps the children off the streets and directs the formation of their future conduct and attitudes."

A backyard garden contest is being conducted in the Beverly district where children are not only kept occupied in their own yards but are learning more about nature. The project brings the children closer to their parents and puts more glamour into hard work, it is reported.

One of the neighborhood boys' clubs was given a new truck by its sponsor who sees that loads of boys are transported to the country.

At a new "civic project" sponsored by three citizens some 150 youngsters play, read, and make friends together. A 16-year-old boy is the cook while another directs the children's games.

Grand Canyon's Shiva Temple May Be Another 'Lost World'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—The great, isolated plateau within Grand Canyon National Park, known as Shiva Temple, is soon to give up a secret.

An exploration party, sponsored by the American Museum of Natural History in New York, will attempt to find out if it is home to any wild life and if so, what countless ages of isolation have done to the species.

Two parties, a mountain climbing group, headed by Walter A. Wood Jr., of the American Geographical Society, and a working party under the direction of H. E. Anthony, curator of the Department of Mammalogy in the American Museum, will leave for Grand Canyon about Sept. 10, the National Park Service announces.

Shiva Temple, a plateau a mile long and almost as wide, was left an island by the slow erosion process that carved out the Grand Canyon, one of the outstanding spectacular wonders of the world. Some of the larger animals escaped to the mainland, but experts believe that others may have waited too long and been trapped.

The area is heavily forested, but there is no place for an airplane to land and no one knows if any animals have survived their ages-long isolation.

If they have, they may, through comparison with animals of the mainland, throw much light on the speed of the processes of evolution and of the effects of complete isolation and inbreeding on various species.

Past studies have disclosed notable differences in squirrels, gophers, rats, chipmunks, porcupines and even snakes found on the south rim of the canyon and those on north rim. Separated from each other for countless years, similar but distinct species have developed. Marked differences are found, for instance, in the Abert squirrel of the south rim and the Kaibab squirrel of the north rim. Their size is about the same, but the color pattern strikingly different.

The expedition is especially interested in discovering whether or not species on Shiva Temple, an island in the sky, have grown smaller as do many animals on islands surrounded by water.

Once at the top, the mountain climbers will install rope ladders and other aids to help the working party in its ascent of the sheer, steep wall. Supplies, including water, will be delivered either by ropes from the canyon or attached to parachutes dropped from airplanes.

Special care will be taken to prevent any permanent scars to the rock walls or plateau. At the conclusion of the exploration trip the great island will be returned to its isolation, and any wild life thereon will go on without further interruption from man.

New Flying Boats Are Larger Than Columbus' Ships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—Larger than sailing ships which Columbus used for his voyage to America in 1492, the six flying boats under construction for trans-Atlantic service will accommodate 50 persons each on a 24-hour schedule between the United States and Europe, Pan American Airways' officials said today in describing plans for the new equipment.

Two thousand aircraftmen, scattered through 20 divisions of the Boeing Aircraft Company's Seattle plant, are moving rapidly toward completion of the fleet, which will be placed in use following preliminary surveys now on by the American company in co-operation with Imperial Airways of Great Britain, they said.

Fully loaded, the trans-Atlantic flying boats will weigh 42.5 tons, and will have a cruising range with 50 passengers of 3200 miles. Seventy-five passengers may be carried on shorter flights.

The flying boats will carry a crew of 10, for whom complete living quarters are provided on the flight deck. They are powered by four 1500-horsepower Wright "Cyclone" engines which, according to the company, have been in the course of secret development during the last two years.

Top speed of the flying boats is estimated at 200 miles an hour, but only about 150 miles an hour will be flown at the normal cruising range, it was said. Besides its passengers, each of the new airplanes will carry 2.5 tons of cargo.

Besides sound-proofing, air-conditioned interiors are provided for private cabins, staterooms, dining rooms and lounges.

Aeronautical engineers said the "flying clipper ships" were so big they had to be erected according to ship-building methods in enormous "docks" within factory walls, after which they are to be towed outside and assembled in "dry docks." When completed, the "clippers" will slide down the ways of an inclined ramp leading into the water, just as any big ocean liner would have to do.

Flouting of Russian Bosses Draws New Labor Discipline

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The "little man" in Soviet Russia, the ordinary worker, has misinterpreted the Bolshevik dictatorship's prolonged assault upon the bureaucracy which the dictatorship itself had built up. Since so many of his "bosses" have been discredited, the worker has assumed that he need no longer respect and obey those who are left. The Kremlinls spokesmen have hastened to tell him that this is not true.

For months, ordinary workers have watched the downfall of thousands of officials. They have observed the arrest and imprisonment of hundreds of Communists who for years were held up to them as models. They have been encouraged to denounce as some variety of "public enemy" the directors, engineers and foremen of their own factories or enterprises. They have seen many of those thus denounced go to prison.

It is hardly surprising that many enterprises became demoralized; that ordinary workers, having successfully denounced some of their "bosses," concluded that surviving executives would not dare to reprimand them for laxity. The Soviet press confirms the fact that such conditions became common.

Left Machines Running

Numerous examples of insubordination are cited. In a Baku plant a worker denounced the management at a meeting, and was heartily applauded. The next day he refused to obey orders, and executives, described now as "political cowards," did not dare to discipline him. In a Moscow factory, workers left their machines running while they went off to talk; foremen, afraid of being denounced as "enemies," said nothing to them. In several factories, according to the Soviet press, workers began to leave their machines hours ahead of closing time, and foremen dared not even report their conduct.

The newspaper Pravda declared: "Workers ignore foremen, foremen ignore department chiefs, and department chiefs ignore the director." The director of one factory complained that his department heads, after receiving his orders, went to the Communist organizer in the factory to discuss whether or not they should be carried out. Such facts go far to explain unsatisfactory production figures.

Decline in Coal Output

The coal mines of the Don Basin are cited as the outstanding example of breakdown in discipline. These mines fell short of estimated production by 2,000,000 tons in the single month of May. The newspaper Pravda, seeking reasons, discovered that "executives, even Communists, were afraid to confront demagogues and backward elements, to discipline workers who absented themselves without any good excuse."

The 1935 Soviet factory regulations provide that any worker who absents himself without good reason must be automatically discharged. Fearful executives in the Don Basin ignored this rule, declared Pravda. It added that workers discharged from one mine were immediately taken on by another, which is also contrary to regulations.

Since last January, the Kremlin has been engaged in humbling officialdom in every industry and enterprise. This process has involved scores of executions, thousands of arrests, and hundreds of thousands of replacements of officials. The desired result has been obtained; officialdom in general has learned that its position is insecure unless it defers without question to the Bolshevik higher command.

As might have been expected, this process has undermined labor discipline in the lower ranks. It has permitted workers to satisfy grudges against stern executives. Now the dictatorship turns its attention to unruly workers.

The latter are now described as "hostile elements," a phrase previously applied to their "bosses." One newspaper declared that "the Communist Party must root out those who spread distrust of commanders in industry and enterprise. Our Party will not tolerate, under the pretext of self-criticism, destruction of labor discipline."

But the newspaper Pravda sagely observed that "discipline is easy to break down, but difficult to re-establish." Harassed executives, having been described for months as potential enemies, are not likely to recover immediately their shaken authority over workers.

Reckless Drivers' Licenses Revoked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20—Surrender of a driving license and its revocation by the state government is mandatory when the holder has been convicted on three charges of reckless driving or equivalent violations of the New York motor vehicle laws, according to a ruling by John J. Bennett Jr., attorney general.

That New York motor vehicle officials are becoming more severe in their requirements for prospective operators of automobiles is seen in a report of William F. Dinneen, deputy commissioner, that nearly one-third of the persons applying for tests recently had been denied licenses. Failure to pass road examinations accounted for most of the rejections, he said.

Archers Since 1437

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DOULLENS, France—The "Noble Knights of the Bow and Arrow" of Doullens, have just celebrated their 500th anniversary.

According to local archives, this Ancient Company of Archers can trace its history back to the year 1437; further, despite changes in régimes, despite the advance of modernity, it has persisted across the centuries. Today it is an active and flourishing organization, with a membership beyond the 200-mark, including knights and "affiliates."

No fewer than 397 archery companies, representing more than 100,000 archers who regularly practice this medieval sport, sent delegates to Doullens, and participated in the ceremonies marking the fifth centenary. There were archers from Armentières, from Cambrai, Rheims, Rethondes (where the Armistice was signed) from Lille, Dunkirk, Roubaix, and even Ypres across the border of Belgium.

Every year the Doullens archers stage marksmanship contests, and one was held in connection with this fifth centenary celebration. The sport is very popular in Compiègne, Azincourt, in Crécy (where the battles of Azincourt, Crécy and Poitiers, it is recalled were archers' victories). As far as possible the medieval rituals and customs of archery were preserved in these modern contests, and Doullens for a day reverted to the atmosphere, costumes, and traditions of the Middle Ages.

Share-the-Wealth-er Is Sued

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—Holding that any "share-the-wealth" system is incongruous if it works to the benefit of only one person, Edward A. Powers has summoned the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, one-time Louisiana preacher who followed Huey Long with the organization of the Committee of One Million to War on Radicalism, into court, with a demand that the Rev. Mr. Smith give an accounting of the profits of his organization.

In the action, filed in the New York State Supreme Court here yesterday, Mr. Powers declares that the Smith committee is a partnership venture in which he is interested financially and that he has been unable to get his share of its earnings.

According to a previous understanding, the complaint says, the Rev. Mr. Smith was to make speeches and lectures to promote the committee, while Mr. Powers was to look after the business management. Despite this, Mr. Powers contends, the Rev. Mr. Smith took possession of the books and assets of the organization on April 15 last and has prevented Mr. Powers from having access to them. As a result, Mr. Powers declares, he is unable to ascertain the amount due him in the partnership dissolution without the assistance of the courts.

Explaining the alleged reasons for the Committee of One Million, Mr. Powers says it was formed primarily "for the purpose of engaging in the business of combining a large group of citizens into a cohesive group under the nominal leadership of the defendant for the purpose of combating certain subversive activities and political theories now current; promoting the defendant and his personality as a political figure, and collecting membership dues, contributions, lecture admission fees and selling printed matter relating to the activities of the business."

"One of the principal items of income was the subsidies and contributions of certain prominent persons in New York and elsewhere whose names were disclosed to the plaintiff by the defendant who were of the opinion that the activities of The Committee of One Million would insure to their benefit or promote their political views, the complaint continues. "The amount so received was kept secret by the defendant, to whom the payments were made."

The names of these "prominent persons" were not contained in the complaint. In it, however, Mr. Powers charges that the committee received $11,610 in contributions and lecture fees, against which $3800 was spent for expenses. Of the total receipts, he received only $357, he added.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, in his answer, denies the charges categorically save that Mr. Powers did receive $357, and asks that the complaint be compelled to give further particulars, including the names of the "prominent persons" who contributed to the funds back of the movement.

A motion to compel Mr. Powers to give this information has been set for a hearing on Aug. 30.

New Approach To Commonwealth Relations Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A new approach to British Commonwealth problems will be adopted at the second conference on British Commonwealth relations in Sydney, Australia, next year, said E. J. Tarr, on arrival here, from meetings of the conference agenda committee in London. Mr. Tarr is vice-president of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

He said the new approach will be that of frank recognition that the extent of future Commonwealth co-operation will depend on the special interests of the individual nations such as geography, race, and relations with non-Commonwealth nations.

The conference will study the extent to which and the regions in which co-operation can mutually be advantageous to the Commonwealth members. External policies, both economic and political, will also be discussed.

Recent meetings in London, not only prepared the agenda for next year's conference but also attempted to clear the way for possible development of a technique of co-operation which would give the greatest degree of common action among Commonwealth nations who are interested in particular problems.

Rockefeller Has $502,811 Property Valuation Cut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 19—Reducing the assessed valuation of the North Tarrytown property of John D. Rockefeller Jr., by $502,811 from the $2,630,050 appraisal placed on it by town tax officials, Justice Graham Whitschief, of the state Supreme Court, has upheld the charge by Mr. Rockefeller that he was discriminated against by the tax authorities.

The property consists of an estate of 90 acres and the Van Tassel apartment house. It was revealed at the hearing that only the holdings of Mr. Rockefeller, General Motors Corporation and the New York Central Railroad failed to have a lower valuation placed upon them this year.

Shipyard Strike Ends in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—Shipyards in the New York metropolitan area are today preparing to resume normal operations by Aug. 23 after having been paralyzed by a strike by members of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate, for nearly 10 weeks.

Two of the chief concerns affected by the strike were the Todd Shipbuilding Corporation and its affiliate, the Robins Drydock and Repair Company, in Brooklyn. More than 1400 workers were back on their jobs at the latter plant today and as many more passed through the gates of the United Shipyards at Mariners Harbor, Staten Island, to resume work.

The strike was officially called off by members of the union yesterday morning, but by a close vote—632 to 567. In view of the strength of the contingent which was for carrying on the strike, a group of rank and file union members refused to abide by the majority decision and staged a demonstration at the Robins plant. This was of short duration, however, and before the work-day was ended yesterday, peace was restored.

K. of C. to Combat Reds

SAN ANTONIO, Texas., Aug. 20 (AP)—The supreme council of the Knights of Columbus voted unanimously yesterday to levy upon the membership for a war chest to continue its "war of extermination" against communism. The body voted to levy not more than 25 cents against each member.

7500 Feet of Neon Tubing Planned To Illuminate Street in Venice, Calif.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VENICE, Calif.—Designed to be the largest neon installation in the world, 7500 feet of the gas tubing has been mounted here as a distinctive method of lighting the main street, Windward Avenue, which runs from the trolley depot to the amusement pier.

Blue, green, and red are blended in parallel tubes which follow the lines of the arcades on each side of the street. The reconstructed arcades of stucco are copied from the Italian Renaissance architecture of the city in Italy which gave its name to this resort area of the City of Los Angeles.

After competitive bids, property owners and local business men who sponsored the installation as a civic project selected the sketch of Edwin H. Lum, designer for the Twentieth Century Lites, Inc., which did the job.

Mr. Lum, who said an agreement had been made not to publish the cost, declared the local project's closest rival in size was a Berlin installation of approximately 6200 feet with no such curves as make the Windward Avenue project outstanding.

Completing replacing conventional methods of street lighting, the electricity-powered illumination in rainbow colors opens a new field in community planning, just as the neon light opened new possibilities for advertising signs, according to Mr. Lum.

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Only $57.35 is the round trip coach fare from Chicago, with six months return limit.
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The National Debt: What Does It Mean?

Great social and economic controversies of the moment, such as national planning, price fixing, unemployment and the national debt, involve certain underlying economic principles. These fundamentals receive little attention in the daily rush of news. It is the aim of this series of four articles, of which this is the third, to explain at least a few of these fundamentals.

Announcement that the total American debt of federal, state and local governments would tower to $56,000,000,000 in 1938 coupled with current discussions of "ruinous expenditures" and "fatal extravagances" made John B. Curious determined to ask some fundamental questions about the United States fiscal policy.

Prof. Phineas Z. Willing was unable to take another sea excursion, so Mr. Curious bearded him in his economic den at the college.

Mr. Curious had what seemed to him a clear, and definite question to propound at the very start. "Is the present financial situation in the United States as dangerous as it is said to be?"

Scaling the very heights of professorial evasion, Professor Willing replied, "Yes and no."

"It is probably not as dangerous or ruinous as some people would like to have the public believe it to be. On the other hand it may be just as dangerous as some sober and informed business and economic experts regard it to be."

Two Ways of Looking at It

"It is easy to alarm people on this issue, because there are many ways of discussing the national debt that make every one feel out of pocket. For instance, it sounds almost calamitous to tell the average man that whereas in 1912 the Government cost him $50, it now costs him $400 a year, or to anpounce that taxes generally have increased $3,000,000,000 since 1930 or to assure Mr. and Mrs. Citizen that they must labor six weeks a year to pay the costs of the Federal Government, which under the New Deal has advanced from $16,000,000,000 to $35,000,000,000."

"Well, isn't it pretty bad?" asked Mr. Curious.

"Perhaps," replied the professor, "but it might be that what the Government provides you is better than any thing else you could earn in six weeks; it might be that the tax burden is so equitably distributed that you do not feel any undue burden; it might also be observed that each person in England pays two and a half times what the American pays to his government."

"I see," said Mr. Curious, "that the case can be stated strongly either way."

Need Answer That Means Something

"Yes, that is right," the professor said, "what we want is a sober answer to the problem of whether this debt is harmful to the nation, rather than a discourse seeking to justify or denounce what has happened. In such a search, I believe, there are a few basic economic principles that will help us to understand this problem.

"First, we must agree that we want to preserve the system of private free enterprise. Otherwise, the Government could merely write off its debt or confiscate the productive forces as Russia did when its debt became burdensome. What we are dealing with is a government that can pay its way only out of the revenues from industry and trade organized along capitalistic lines. Of course, it can print money, but that, if carried far enough, is only a round-about route to confiscation.

"Proceeding from this basis, the first principle of public finance we meet is that of tax toleration. This simply means that there is a point beyond which taxes cannot be tolerated by industry or the taxpayer. Technically, the point of tax tolerance is passed when additional tax levies bring diminishing returns."

The Burden of Interest

"The second and related danger in the financial picture is that of interest. A nation can go on refunding its debt indefinitely, but it must pay its interest charges regularly. This July the Federal Government paid $12,000,000 in interest, a year ago it paid $10,000,000."

The professor produced papers showing 1936 interest charges of $749,396,801; 1937 charges, $835,000,000, and 1938 estimated to be $860,000,000.

"You see," he said, "interest charges have mounted irresistibly although the Administration has obtained very low rates. Interest is a potential threat for this reason: every additional cent borrowed raises the interest that must be met.

If continued borrowings weaken confidence in governmental credit, the interest rates rise. Interest then absorbs a still bigger part of the budget. When these interest charges rise too far, they destroy confidence in the Government credit; the Government cannot obtain money and has to print it, or restore confidence by better budget balancing. Printing of unsecured mopey means currency inflation."

The Danger of Inflation

"Is there much likelihood of the Administration exceeding tax toleration or being unable to finance its interest charges?" Mr. Curious asked.

"Those dangers, I do not believe are immediate ones," the professor said. A balanced budget is planned for next year, exclusive of debt retirement. If that is attained, there should be no excessive new tax levels to take us beyond the point of tax toleration. As to meeting interest charges, economists have generally estimated that the United States could cope with a debt far in excess of what it has today. But both of these factors—those of tax toleration and interest payment—are potential threats for the future."

"What," asked Mr. Curious, "are the greatest present dangers in the nation's fiscal situation?"

"One of the greatest present dangers," the professor said, "is represented by the point at which the budget will be stabilized. Next year the Administration hopes to balance the budget and the debt will then total about $36,000,000,000. Now, many economists predict that there may be a fairly serious business setback around 1942. If these predictions are correct, that would allow us only a few years of prosperity in which to pay off on the debt, and few financial experts believe more than $3,000,000,000 could be whittled away. That would mean that the nation would confront another depression with a $33,000,000,000 debt instead of a $16,000,000,000 debt as in 1930.

"Under these circumstances, the Government might find, when it started to borrow again, that both tax toleration and capacity to finance interest would prove very real problems."

Danger in Bank Borrowings

"But," Mr. Curious interposed, "I hear a great deal about the Government's mode of financing the present deficits by borrowing from the banks."

"I was coming to that," the professor said, "that is an almost unique phase of the nation's financial picture and it contains some upsetting features. More than 80 per cent of the $16,000,000,000 increase in the federal debts under the New Deal have been absorbed by the banks. In other words, the banks lent the Government this money to finance its deficit by purchasing government bonds.

"This simply means that the banks wrote out credit for the Government and held the funds on demand in the form of deposits. These deposits are secured by Government bonds, and that is why we say that the banking system today is crammed with these bonds."

"Well, is that bad?" asked Mr. Curious.

"It wasn't necessarily bad during 1933 to 1935. There was a need for more money in circulation at that time. The Government took over what industry was unable to do and created the needed money and credit by means of its bank borrowings. Now it is different. Normal industrial demands for credit are reappearing, and these demands, added to the credit expansion caused by the Government's borrowing, turns the whole situation into one of a fundamentally inflationary character.

Curbing Credit Inflation

"The Government's main economic challenge may shortly become that of curbing too rapid credit expansion. The Treasury sought to meet exactly that challenge a short time ago when it raised the bank's reserve requirements.

"Some banks confronted with the demand for greater reserves sought greater liquidity and they sold Government bonds. The effect was to lower the price of those bonds. That was perhaps a healthy development in this instance because it distributed more bonds to people outside banks and generally reduced the bond portfolios of the banks.

"Yet that drop in bonds was a premonitory tremor in the financial foundation of the nation. Should a precipitous drop occur in bonds, the vast banking structure of the nation might be threatened in view of its present superabundant bond holdings. It has been estimated that a 10 per cent drop in bond prices might throw the banks into receivership, since such a drop might reduce bank assets below their liabilities.

"Therefore in view of the inflationary threat of continued deficit financing through the banks and in view of the threat of an extreme drop in the price of bonds, there is perhaps one pressing and immediate need. I believe that need is to reduce the bond holdings of the banks. Of course, the first step in this direction would be to stop making any further demands upon the banks—in other words, to stop borrowing. That would mean that the Government balance its budget and maintain its expenditures within its income."

What Government Is Doing

"Isn't the Government doing anything about that?" Mr. Curious asked.

"Yes, it is," the professor replied. "It has recognized that its policy of curbing excessive credit expansion demands that it reduce bond holdings. Therefore, the Treasury Department is making a special drive to sell its bonds to private individuals. I believe it has just solicited an issue of about $600,000,000, and that it is canvassing the private investor in an effort to place them outside the bank."

"Then I should think that the financial situation was brighter than it is painted," Mr. Curious said. "The Government apparently did accomplish something by pumping money out when it was needed, and now that there is need for curtailing this spending, it is attempting to balance its budget and distribute its bonds outside the bank.

"Yes, I am inclined to agree with you that the Administration has been somewhat less incompetent on this score than some of our business or political friends would have us believe," the professor said. "The danger back of all this picture may be a human one. Special groups that have profited from all this spending may try to keep the Administration from stopping now. We have discussed finances as if they resided in an economic vacuum. Instead, they exist in an environment of intense human relations, and whether they work out constructively depends, after all, upon the restraint and patriotism of the people involved."

By this time the tennis courts outside the professor's window were full and the discussion was terminated by mutual consent, but not until Mr. Curious had stated his determination to bring one more problem to the professor next week.

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Mrs. Hugo L. Black, Wife of Associate Justice Designate of the Supreme Court, and Her Daughter Josephine

Mr. and Mrs. Black Discuss the Appointment

'State Medicine' Plan Protested By Group in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—United States Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, has before him a letter by H. B. Anderson, secretary of the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau here, protesting against the passage of Senate Joint Resolution 188, which, if enacted into law, would, in the opinion of Mr. Anderson "transfer billions of dollars in costs for treating [by materia medica] impoverished persons, now being cared for by local and state agencies, to the Federal Government."

"Under the blank check proposal, we know of no possible regulation by which the Social Security Board could prevent an enormous increase in the cost due to imaginary illness and the difficulties a lay-board would encounter in attempting to decide if a thousand and one proposals for alleged prevention of disease actually constituted unnecessary treatment or not," Mr. Anderson says in his letter.

"We further submit that the present plan whereby local and state agencies care for impoverished persons is functioning smoothly and without continually holding the threat of a $1000 fine and three months in prison over every physician or surgeon or hospital employee and over every impoverished person who accepts the aid provided in the bill.

"We know that today there are 1724 governmental hospitals with a bed capacity of 763,840, and that the bed capacity of these hospitals has been on the increase in recent years. Also there are more than 6000 clinics. These hospitals and clinics are particularly adapted for taking care of impoverished persons. . . ."

The resolution against which Mr. Anderson complains also provides for making all licensed medical practitioners civil officers of the Federal Government.

New Supreme Court Member Cares Little for Social Life

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—As far as his attitude toward the Washington social whirl is concerned, it will be an easy step from the Senate to the Supreme Court for Associate Justice-designate Hugo L. Black.

Life-long habits of hard work and study have been good training for his new post. His wife's inclinations are along much the same line.

The Blacks live in a modest house in an unpretentious residential section of the capital. How sudden the news of the Senator's appointment was to them is illustrated by the fact that they had rented their home out for the summer, expecting to be in Alabama before this. They were staying with friends at the Army War College awaiting adjournment of Congress.

With their three children, Hugo Jr., Sterling, and Josephine, they live much the same in Washington as they do in Alabama. Shunning the doors of society, open to a Senator's wife, Mrs. Black, an attractive witty young matron spends her spare time taking courses in psychology and art at American University, not far from her home.

The new justice is proud of his affiliations with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias—he was former grand chancellor for Alabama—and the Baptist Church. No liquor is served at the informal parties at which he and his wife entertain.

The Blacks were married in Birmingham in 1921 shortly after he had returned from army service. She was Josephine Foster, daughter of a prominent Birmingham physician.

By that time, Mr. Black had already climbed a good part of the ladder that took him from a country store to a place on the nation's highest tribunal. Born on a farm, he was soon taken to the small town of Ashland, Alabama, when his father became the general storekeeper. Young Hugo trudged barefoot to the village schools.

Early in life he made up his mind he wanted to study and entered the University of Alabama law school from which he was graduated in 1906. Then came the period of building up a law practice. That the young lawyer from Clay County was successful was shown by his election within three years as police judge. The next stepping stone was the office of prosecuting attorney, held in high esteem in that section of the country.

When the United States declared war, Mr. Black resigned his post to enlist. He came out a captain, but soon resigned to resume his private law practice.

He transferred his fighting to the courtroom, where his forceful manner soon won him a wide reputation. Among his chief clients were the labor organizations of the city and state.

When Oscar W. Underwood retired as Alabama Senator in 1926, Mr. Black was successful among five candidates to succeed him.

Her husband's election to the Senate in 1926, Mrs. Black thinks, brought even a greater thrill than his appointment to the Supreme Court. "Even though that was not as important as this," she says, "we were younger then and it seemed about the biggest thing that could happen."

During his first Senate term, Mr. Black did not attract much attention. He was re-elected without serious opposition in 1932, and with President Roosevelt in the White House he found a more receptive field for his views. He won the chairmanship of the important Committee on Education and Labor and began to receive more and more public notice.

Mr. Black will be the youngest member of the Supreme Court. The next youngest is Justice Owen J. Roberts.

As Senator Mr. Black has had little time for recreation. He gets most of his amusement from his three-year-old daughter, Josephine, born after her father came to the Senate. His chief hobby is browsing in second-hand book stores where he picks up volumes on history and economics for his library. Most of his vacations have been spent in Alabama building up political fences.

Justin Miller Nominated

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP) — President Roosevelt nominated Justin Miller of North Carolina today to be an associate justice of the United State Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Mr. Miller, a native of California, is now a member of the United States Board of Tax Appeals. He was named to the post made vacant by the passing of Justice Josiah A. Van Orsdel of Wyoming.

Sino-Japanese Peace Dims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 20—The faint hopes of a Sino-Japanese peace diminished, still further today following several diplomatic, political and military developments. Japan flatly rejected suggestions from the British and French Governments for the neutralization of Shanghai by the withdrawal of both hostile forces.

The Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Kensuke Horinouchi, in declining the proposals, emphasized that Japan could not commit the protection of Japanese lives and property to other powers, and a Foreign Office spokesman expressed hope that the Chinese would evacuate the Shanghai truce zone.

The Japanese press employs the argument that Japan merely follows the example of England which sent a large force to protect the International Settlement in 1927.

Premier Fumimaro Konoye in a press interview repudiated the intervention of outside powers and declared that the issues must be settled directly between Japan and China. He announced abandonment of the slogan "Non-aggravation of the situation," substituting the more realistic phrase "Positive chastisement of the Chinese troops."

Two military developments deserving special attention are the bombing of an airfield and arsenal at Hankow, which is the furthest inland point Japanese airplanes have reached, and a battle around Chaochow, 50 miles southwest of Peiping, indicating a southward push of the Japanese forces along the Peiping-Hankow railway.

While Japanese military activity in the Shanghai area has hitherto consisted of air raids, combined with defensive action of naval units, a much bigger action is expected when sufficient forces are available there.

Korean Students Hear Call to Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—Korean students in American universities are today making ready to answer the mobilization call by China against the Japanese and will assemble in the strategic city of Loh Yong, Honan Province, it was announced here today.

A copy of the call, issued by Gen. Gim Goo, a member of the Korean Provisional Government Board of Commissioners, was shown by Pu Jogen, lecturer and writer of Columbia University, who said that students at Columbia, New York University, City College and other schools would answer it.

Warning to Japan On British Rights

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—A warning to Japan that rights and property of British subjects should be "no less inviolable on the other side of the world than on this" was delivered today in an outspoken editorial of the Times of London.

The authoritative newspaper, which sometimes reflects the views of the British Government, asserted that Japan's recent actions in North China deprived her of the world's sympathy and added cryptically: "Her inpetuous adventure at Shanghai deserves to lose her something more than sympathy."

U. S. Flagship Struck by Shell Near Shanghai

(Continued from Page 1)

in the discharge of national obligations and responsibilities which cannot at this time be avoided.

The Augusta and all the American marines ashore at Shanghai are obviously in a dangerous place. American citizens and American troops along with the nationals and troops of a half dozen other neutral powers, are caught in the middle of a war. The possibility of what has happened was foreseen here when the situation broke out and when the Administration decided upon its course of action.

The only way the accident to the Augusta could have been avoided would have been the withdrawal of all American armed forces and warships from Shanghai the moment trouble started. But this would have meant abandoning 3800 American citizens, who would have had no protection then except what the British and French might have been willing to extend. This the Administration never for a moment considered.

The Augusta, it is emphasized, is in the danger zone engaged in protecting Americans and particularly in covering their evacuation from Shanghai down the Whangpoo river to passenger ships which will carry them to safety.

The incident nevertheless served here to emphasize the cost of defending American lives and interests in the Chinese war zone and resulted immediately in a demand from several Senators for immediate and complete evacuation of all nationals, including armed forces, and for immediate application of the neutrality act.

Demand for Withdrawal

"We should have withdrawn from Shanghai long ago, Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri said.

"Civilians who want to leave should be removed and then the armed forces, including naval vessels, should be withdrawn. Of course some civilians wouldn't want to leave but that would be up to them.

"The neutrality legislation should be in effect."

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota said that "the thing the United States should do is get out of there. We should have been out sooner and the neutrality legislation should have been invoked by the President."

Previously 24 members of the House joined together in a demand that Congress remain in session long enough to take "every possible action to protect this country against being involved in the Far Eastern war."

Would Invoke Neutrality

"Congress enacted the neutrality legislation after careful study of World War experience," they said in the statement, "as a protection against policies which would involve us in just such a conflict as is going on in China today. For reasons apparently based not on consideration of our own protection, but of the effect of our policy on other countries, the neutrality legislation has not as yet been applied.

"We have every confidence that the President will in the immediate future carry out the mandate of that law and stop feeding the war which means destruction of thousands of lives in the Orient and the danger of war to all the world."

Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, also joined the growing chorus of groups demanding immediate application of the act.

Asked about this particular aspect of the Far Eastern situation at his press conference this morning, the President said that it was under daily consideration. But he pointed out, as he did last week, that diplomatic relations between China and Japan have not yet been finally severed.

It has been made clear here that Mr. Roosevelt has no intention of applying the act so long as China and Japan continue to maintain such relations. It is further believed that the Administration hopes, when and if relations are severed, that it will continue to be able to resist pressure for application of the act.

Chinese Batteries Prevent Landing of Japanese Troops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 20 (AP)—While their advance battalions held the Japanese along the banks of the Whangpoo in northeastern Shanghai, Chinese shore batteries repulsed a Japanese effort to land reinforcements at Liuho, 12 miles to the northwest, for an attack from the rear.

The Japanese forces attempted to land from transports under cover of a warship bombardment but were compelled to return to their ships by the fire from the Chinese positions. Changsu, near Liuho, was also subjected to a heavy Japanese naval bombardment but no attempt was made to land troops there.

Chinese were rushing reinforcements to the area in large numbers. At least three divisions were seen taking up positions in the Hungjao area west of Shanghai. They included regular army troops from the provinces of Shansi, Kwangsi and Fukien.

Planes Sweep Sector

The focal point of the seven-day-old battle, however, was raging in the Hongkew and Yangtsepoo sectors of northeastern Shanghai.

Planes were sweeping both sectors as well as the industrial suburb of Pootung across the Whangpoo.

On both banks of the Whangpoo Chinese and Japanese armies were deadlocked. Military observers estimated that upward of 150,000 troops were engaged, with the Japanese fighting to keep from being pushed into the river.

North Station Bombed

Bombing planes of both armies carried the battle far afield from the strategic Whangpoo banks. The Japanese air force bombed the north station of the Shanghai-Nanking railroad, which is immediately adjacent to the defense lines thrown about the International Settlement by the United States Marines.

The station, together with the Government railway headquarters which was rebuilt after its destruction in the 1932 Sino-Japanese war, was reported to have suffered severely.

Japanese planes bombed the Kiangnan dockyards and arsenal in the southern fringes of Shanghai.

In anticipation of further air bombings of the International Settlement, police ordered Shanghai's famous waterfront Bund cleared and all side streets blocked off.

13,000 Americans in China Stay to Protect Property

SHANGHAI, Aug. 20 (AP)—Thirteen thousand Americans and 100,000 other foreigners, including Japanese, have chosen the risks of war to leaving the land where they have homes, businesses or property.

Except for American women missionaries, notably in South China, who insist upon remaining at their posts to assist war-stricken natives, most of the American women, children and many men already have been evacuated from the danger zones.

If the situation becomes more critical United States authorities are prepared to make evacuation of all Americans mandatory except for those who must remain as a matter of duty—such as army and navy men and newspapermen.

Japan, whose 100,000 nationals gave her the biggest international stake in China, has reduced that number to a few thousands, mostly in South China cities. This wholesale evacuation of Japanese, many of whom had prosperous businesses in China, will cause Japan to lose hundreds of millions of yen in trade—unless or until her military dominates China. If it fails, she has lost the Chinese market which each year had absorbed countless amounts of Japan's cheap goods unsaleable elsewhere because of trade barriers.

United States Units on Guard

With the areas of Sino-Japanese hostilities ever widening, the United States army and navy now have protective units at or near every important area where Americans or their interests are involved.

In constant touch by wireless and with the two forces co-operating very closely, the army and navy units are ready at a moment's notice to proceed to trouble zones to rescue any Americans or safeguard their property.

At Shanghai, in addition to 1152 marines, there are the flagship Augusta, the destroyers Edsall and Parrott, the gunboat Sacramento and the yacht Isabel of Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, Asiatic fleet commander. The minelayer Finch is en route from Tsingtao.

Gunboat at Nanking

At Canton the gunboat Mindanao, flagship of the South China patrol, is guarding American interests while at Nanking the gunboat Guam is on a similar assignment. Further up the Yangtse river from Nanking there is one American gunboat at Hankow and one at Chungking.

At Tientsin, in the north, now completely in the hands of the Japanese, the United States has 800 infantrymen and at Peiping, in the same northern war zone, there are 600 marines.

American naval and military authorities feel the present situation does not call for further reinforcements but they are prepared to summon them if the war takes a graver turn.

Destroyers Aid Refugees

At Shanghai in the early morning hours the American refugees began swarming down the bund to the custom's jetty, crowding aboard the Dollar Line tenders and the two destroyers for the ten-mile voyage to the Yangtse estuary and the liner President Hoover anchored off Woosung.

Women and children carried their own loads of baggage under a sweltering sun which made the waterfront hot even at 8 a. m. A thick haze overhung the river, adding humidity to the heat.

While hundreds surged onto the tenders tied up at the jetty, naval motor launches carried other hundreds out to the destroyers Edsel and Parrott, of the fourteenth division of the Asiatic fleet, lying in midstream under the protecting guns of the cruiser Augusta.

Bombers Appear

As the Dollar Line tender, bearing 400 refugees, proceeded slowly down stream, a squadron of Chinese bombers appeared over the tender. Japanese warships nearby unloosed a barrage of anti-aircraft fire.

The commanding officer ordered full speed ahead. A few minutes behind the Hoover's tender came the American destroyers, loaded to the guard rails with refugees.

As the refugee fleet disappeared into the haze it passed an unending line of Japanese cruisers and destroyers.

After an hour's voyage the peaceful sight of the liner President Hoover loomed up off the Woosung forts ready to take them to safety.

The Hoover weighed anchor and headed for Manila.

Japan Bars Intervention In Settlement With China

TOKYO, Aug. 20 (AP)—Premier Fumimaro Konoye today barred foreign intervention in the undeclared Sino-Japanese war and asserted any settlement must be made by China and Japan alone.

Such a settlement, he indicated, could not be made until Japan had "chastised" the Chinese army. He said that the Government had been compelled to abandon its previous attitude of passive defense and assume the offensive with the ultimate aim of effecting amicable relations between China and Japan.

The Premier, in his second interview since assuming office, answered the question of third power intervention in the conflict with the statement it was most essential that China and Japan arbitrate their differences between themselves.

He declined to comment further on the British proposal to establish a neutral zone in Shanghai except to say his Government's attitude had already been presented to the British by the Foreign Office.

This attitude was that the Chinese must first withdraw their troops before Japan could consider the British proposal.

The Foreign Office answer was considered, in effect, a flat rejection of the British suggestion to bring peace to Shanghai and eliminate the grave danger of its large international population.

The Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Kensuke Horinouchi, told the British Chargé D'Affaires, J. L. Dodds, that the Japanese Government believes only Japanese troops can protect Japanese lives and property so long as the Chinese troops remain. Britain suggested that Japan and China withdraw simultaneously and turn over their interests to the joint protection of Britain, France and the United States.

Amplifying the Japanese position, the Foreign Office spokesman said that Chinese troops must withdraw far enough beyond the limits of the 1932 demilitarized zone to make a positive attack impossible. He would not say whether Japanese troops would then withdraw but added that Japan "in principle" did not desire to launch an aggressive attack.

The Premier stated as a first basis of Japanese policy that Chinese activity against Japan and Manchoukuo, its protégé state, must be stopped and Chinese communists must be suppressed by the Nanking Government.

Prince Konoye re-emphasized that the interests of Japan, Manchoukuo and the North China provinces are identical.

Little Damage at Manila As Quake Shakes City

MANILA, P. I., Aug. 20 (AP)—A sharp earthquake swayed Manila buildings late tonight shortly after American refugees from Shanghai landed in the city from the President Jefferson. The quake was one of the heaviest felt in Manila in many years. Residents fled from their homes into the darkened streets. Light poles were toppled and wires snarled in a seemingly hopeless mess.

Neither the extent of the damage nor the area over which the shocks were felt could be determined during the first hectic minutes after the quake. First reports carried no word of casualties.

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Wisconsin Offers Variety For All Vacation Moods

Monitor Travelialks

By M. LeTour

Wisconsin had its start as a vacation state when the Great Glacier a few aeons ago scooped out many thousands of lovely lakes and spread about a quantity of moraines to give a lift to the landscape.

Now, thanks to the icy sculptor, the state is planned for the delight of those of us who like to spend our vacations close to woods and waters. There's one section up near the north Michigan boundary that boasts 2500 lakes in an area of 3000 square miles! I don't know how many months it took the Heart O' the Lakes Association to count all these shimmering sheets of water, but that association, representing the resorts up there, insists that the figure is conservative.

Inland lakes are Wisconsin's specialty, but by no means its only summer attraction. It has also the sandy, dune-lined beaches of Lake Michigan, and the rocky coast of magnificent, cool Superior. And rivers! The Mississippi and St. Croix on its western boundary have a scenic style all their own, and there are many interesting inland rivers, such as the Wisconsin with its rocky shores known as "The Dells," worth detouring to see.

Variety in Wisconsin

What you set out to visit in Wisconsin depends upon the kind of vacation you want. Many city people, even in this rapid age, long to get into the deep north woods and stay there. Give them a country all spilled over with pretty lakes and they don't want to roam. They are happy if they can sleep in the same bed every night, smell the same pine trees when they awake in the morning, answer the same dinner bell every day, and swing their golf sticks over the same course daily. When these folks ask me where to go in Wisconsin I suggest that they might pick a resort in the Rhinelander-Eagle River section, known as Heart O' Lakes. The association representing this section has headquarters in both Rhinelander and Chicago and is just waiting to give information about transportation, rates in hotels, in cabins, and about anything else a vacationist needs to know.

Transportation is excellent to the lake region. Two railroads vie in offering comfortable and well-timed transportation from Chicago. Both the Chicago & North Western and the Milwaukee Road run air-conditioned trains right into the midst of the lake country, and operate them on schedules to suit the vacationists. For the convenience of hardworking fathers who must snatch their vacations over week ends, these roads operate Friday-to-Monday special trains. They leave Chicago after office hours on Friday, and get their passengers in the resort section in time for an early fish breakfast Saturday. They let them stay until quite late Sunday night, and return them to their offices before their stenographers get down Monday. If Monday happens to be a holiday, the obliging train waits over a day.

Air-conditioned resort trains on the North Western are the Ashland Limited, Wisconsin Lakes Special, and The Flambeau. On the Milwaukee, there are the Hiawatha that carries a North Woods section, the Tomahawk, and a Friday-Monday train called the Fisherman.

Good Motor Roads Abound

Of course there are good motor roads, especially from Chicago, and driving through rural Wisconsin is delightful.

As for what you get when you arrive in the Heart o' the Lakes region, the pictures give you only an imperfect idea. The photographs show wooded rivers, birch and pine-bordered lakes, shadow-etched paths, swirling trout streams, horseback trails, and beaches. But they don't give any whiffs of pine, they don't give the feel of fresh northern air, they don't convey any impression of the woodland sounds and smells and growing things. But those are the things that make up the charm of Wisconsin woodlands.

Door County is another resort section with charms all its own. The county is a finger of land poking out into Lake Michigan, as if pointing at an island at its tip. It's a miniature Gaspé Peninsula, with a scenic drive which follows the shore closely and reveals compelling glimpses of high wooded bluffs and misty wooded distances. On the high shores, and along Sturgeon Bay, which almost cuts half the county into an island, are summer homes and summer hotels which make the place a pleasant one for the long-term vacationist.

Cherry Pie Country

When I drove up there this spring the whole peninsula was white with blooming cherry trees, for fruit raising is the big industry here, and a prettier industry one cannot find. If you go up there in the middle of the summer, you will find the bright gleam of ripe cherries along the countryside, and everywhere you go cherry pie will appear on the menu.

There's a state park there, Peninsula Park, where those who like to live in tents or trailers can camp. This is characteristic of Wisconsin, for wherever you find good resort country you can usually find a state park ready to offer a happy parking place for the trailer.

So if you have a shiny new home on wheels, with neat window curtains and a well stocked icebox, the thing to do is to consider a tour of Wisconsin's state parks and roadside camping places.

180,000 Acres of Parks

Wisconsin is a little proud of its parks. It has 180,000 acres of them—a dozen scenic state parks, five state forests with camping facilities, and several roadside parks and historical monument areas. Since they are well scattered about the state, they offer tempting over-night stops for the camper or trailerite, as well as sites for an entire vacation. And for the tourist who doesn't carry his home with him, there are usually hotels in near-by towns which cater to park visitors.

The state parks pay particular attention to campers. To induce them to take advantage of state-conducted camp sites, the department makes no charge for two weeks' camping, and only a slight charge for a longer period. Many of the parks have commissaries, concessions of the state, which enable the campers to get their supplies on the ground.

A motor trip up the Mississippi gives tourists opportunities to visit several of these parks. Start at Prairie Du Chien, a river port near the southern border of the state. Here is Nelson Dewey State Park, named for the state's first governor, 1600 acres of wooded river bluffs, canyons, trails, Indian mounds. Rock formations of the park are odd. A brilliantly colored sandstone wall with a waterfall tumbling over its sides and a 40-foot column of petrified moss are two natural attractions in Glenn Grotto. You can camp and picnic in this park, but if you want a hotel you must return to Prairie du Chien.

Early Western Mansion

And that city is worth a call, too. Villa Louis, home of one of the West's first millionaires, has been restored and opened here as a public historical mansion.

Driving north from this point, you follow the Mississippi past locks and dams under construction as part of the deep waterway from St. Louis to Minneapolis. At La-Crosse you leave the river, but not for long. Soon you come to a couple more state parks with riverside locations, Perrot and Merrick.

At Perrot you see a natural novelty—the soaking mountain, Trempeleau Mountain, to give it its proper French name. The Winnebago Indians, struck by the oddity of a tall hill sitting in the wet backwash of the Mississippi, called it Hay-nee-ah-chah, and modern tourists translate it once more into American slang and call it the "dunking mountain." Now it is a center of interest in 1050 acres of state park, called Perrot in honor of Nicholas Perrot, French trader, who spent a winter here with his band in 1685. Ruins of a French fort of the period still remain. Here as in the other parks are camping facilities, but hotel facilities are limited even at near-by Trempealeau village.

A short drive—about 20 miles—takes you to Merrick State Park, a pleasant site along the Mississippi appropriately named for an old-time river pilot, George Byron Merrick.

"Old Man of Dalles"

The next park on the western border of the State is much farther north—above St. Paul and Minneapolis, on a tributary to the Mississippi, the St. Croix River. Called Interstate Park because 580 of its acres lie in Wisconsin, and 150 in Minnesota, it preserves for public use the "dalles" of the picturesque river. The foamy stream flows through a rocky gorge and discloses geological features of much interest to students of rock formation. "Pot holes," one to 12 feet in diameter, along the rocky river banks high above the stream were, for example, once at the foot of waterfalls. They were ground out by spherical bowlders twisted by the powerful waters. In some of the potholes the "grinders" can still be found. Here also is the famous "Old Man of the Dalles," a profile rock, and the "Devil's Chair" on the Minnesoa side. Camping facilities here are reported as excellent this year.

Farthest north of the state parks is Pattison, with its famous Manitou Falls, big and little. It's quite a jaunt to Pattison, but its 1140 acres are so full of cascades and gorges and its woods are so wild and scenic that no well equipped trailer could well refuse to include Pattison in its itinerary. Camping facilities are provided here, too, and the near-by city of Superior offers hotel accommodations. Duluth, of course, is just around the corner, and magnificent Lake Superior is only about 10 miles away from the park. And once you have smelled the tangy breeze of Lake Superior, glimpsed its clean white rocks, and cooked a fish breakfast on its fine sands, you find it hard to keep away. Oh, yes, the trip up the Mississippi should certainly lead to Pattison Park and end at Lake Superior.

It's possible, too, to take a delightful tour around the top of the State after leaving Superior.

There are other state parks to be visited on the homeward trip—Terry Andrae at Sheboygan on Lake Michigan, Devil's Lake, near Baraboo, and numerous roadside camping places.

Attractions in Wisconsin's Vacationland

Wisconsin Conservation Department

Wisconsin Abounds in Beauty Spots Such as These

Upper Left—This Overnight Camp, Away From the Beaten Track in the Wisconsin Woods, Looks Out Upon a Spring Pond Teeming With Speckled Trout. Upper Right: These Ottawa Indians Take Their Bark Canoe for a Summer Trip up the River. Many of These Indians Serve as Guides for Summer Vacationists. Center—Devil's Lake as Seen From the Surrounding Bluffs Near Baraboo, Wis. Lower Left—View of the Wisconsin River From Rothschild Park, Marathon County. Rib Mountain Is Shown in the Distance. Lower Right—This Covered Bridge, Half a Century Old, Still Spans Cedar Creek in Ozaukee County a Few Miles North of Milwaukee

Tennessee Starts Drive to Attract Tourists to State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 20—Under the administration of Gov. Gordon Browning, Tennessee is making a definite effort to attract tourists to the state. Commissioner Sam F. Brewster of the Department of Conservation and Dr. Willis B. Boyd, director of the State Information Division, are working out plans to inform the world of Tennessee's scenic, climatic and industrial advantages.

Plans are under way at present for a state-wide tour known as the Governor's Tour, scheduled for the week of Oct. 17. Managers of automobile clubs, chamber of commerce directors, hotel association men and newspaper men from all parts of the nation will be guests of the various communities they will visit.

Tour-a-bouts

The "Life on a Lolling Freighter," got as an officer or seaman, but as a passenger has been told in an interesting letter written by Mrs. M. L. Watson of Shelton, Washington.

On Feb. 11 a travel article on "Floating Along in a Freighter Has New Thrills for Tourists," was published and on April 23 another article entitled, "Romance and Relaxation Lure of Life on a Lolling Freighter" appeared.

Mrs. Watson's letter follows:

Mr. Le Tour:

"In a Monitor of April 23 I found an article by you on 'Life on a Lolling Freighter' and as I am now returning home from a six months tour on one, I thought you might be interested. First let me state that last year I left the Pacific Coast (my home is near Seattle) on an American freighter "The Emergency Aid" for a trip to South America. We went through the wonderful Panama Canal and down the east coast to Buenos Aires and return, going up the Para river 90 miles and visiting 22 ports, only four of which were duplicated. There were 11 passengers and we had a delightful trip being gone nearly five months.

"I was so pleased with this that this year I took an English freighter the "Silverbelle" at San Francisco last February for a trip around the world. We went through the canal again, a trip one can enjoy many times, to New Orleans and Beaumont, Texas, then straight to Cape Town, Africa. I was delighted with this beautiful place as I was with all the other African ports. We visited six ports on the East African coast, thence to Ceylon and then to Calcutta, India. Here we had 14 days, time to visit Benares, Agra, Delhi and Darjeeling. From Calcutta we went to Singapore, then to Java. At Batavia I left the boat and went overland through this beautiful island and rejoined the ship at Sourabaya six days later. We next stopped at Manilla and Cebu and now are on our way to the Pacific Coast where we visit Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, and Vancouver.

"If one has the time to spare a freighter is the finest way to see the world as there is ample time in each port to see all of interest. The accommodations are very good, food fair and clean, officers very nice and the cargo most interesting and the expense very much less than a passenger liner.

"May I tell you in case others wish to know that the fare for the entire trip from any port on the Pacific Coast is $600 for nearly six months. I feel that I have learned a great deal about these countries and have had a most delightful, restful and lazy voyage. This is the Silver line and I think has German ships leaving the East Coast for practically the same voyage. Trust this information may be useful to you and inquiring friends. It is an ideal way to travel if one loves the sea.

"Very Sincerely,
"Mrs. M. L. Watson

"P. S. I forgot to say that we had a swimming pool, deck tennis and deck golf for amusement."

Canadian Church Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—More than 10,000 young Canadians are attending summer camps under the direction of the United Church or under the joint leadership of the religious education councils of various churches, and are themselves being trained for leadership.

President Expected to Tour West in Fall

By a Staff Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—Feeling grows in Washington that President Roosevelt, having fired at Roanoke Island the opening gun in a campaign to recapture or reassert his control of public opinion, will head westward in the autumn.

Expectation now is that the President will not launch into a loud, avowed stump-speechmaking tour, for the parallel with Woodrow Wilson's ill-fated attempt in behalf of the League of Nations is too striking. Instead, he is expected to go west with the excuse of paying a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Boettiger, and son-in-law, John Boettiger, publisher of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

But his route, going and coming, would take him through interesting territory. Bonneville Dam, on the Columbia River near Portland, Ore., is almost ready for dedication. President Roosevelt first intimated the scope of his federal power program at Portland during the 1932 presidential campaign; he came back to see the beginnings of Bonneville Dam in 1934, and of Grand Coulee Dam farther up the river. It would be highly appropriate for him to redefine his power and conservation policies in dedicating Bonneville Dam.

Western Power Projects

Since one of the three or four chief planks in his permanent New Deal program is power policy, based on new regional TVA's, which failed to be enacted at this session of Congress, such a speech and dramatic tour of the gigantic, imagination-sweeping dams would seem to be in order.

On the way west, likewise, lies the state of Montana—political bailiwick of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, who was the most effective leader of the opposition in the Supreme Court fight. President Roosevelt could hardly get to Seattle without crossing Montana; and—his advisers argue plausibly—it would be the height of discourtesy to cross Montana without pausing to talk to Montanans. While the State, too, of Fort Peck Dam, another immense project which the President visited in its early stages in 1934. This, likewise, might be visited as a reminder of all the New Deal money that has irrigated Montana soil.

Frank C. Walker, a close intimate and supporter of President Roosevelt and a native Montanan, is reputed to have been doing some powerful anti-Wheeler organizing in the state. Senator Wheeler does not come up for re-election until 1940, but politicians have been known to change their minds under "pressure from home."

Also on the route to and from the West lie the mighty states of Nebraska and Missouri, represented in the Senate by two other Supreme Court insurgents—Edward R. Burke and Bennett Champ Clark. In 1934 it was President Roosevelt's personal quotation of a fervid New Deal eulogy written by Senator Burke that brought the Nebraskan first into national prominence, and contributed no little to his election to the Senate.

Crossing Nebraska in 1934, the President conferred with Arthur Mullen, then National Committeeman from Nebraska and head of a powerful state machine, who was promoting the Burke candidacy. Mr. Burke was a member of the House. Mr. Mullen convinced the President that a few words in favor of Mr. Burke would be of inestimable value, so the President incorporated them in his Green Bay, Wis., speech—one of the most farthright progressive speeches in New Deal history.

This time, however, the President's purpose in visiting Nebraska will not be to heap enconiums upon the junior Senator, who was co-leader in the fight against the court bill. Nor would Mr. Roosevelt badly campaign in opposition, and Mr. Burke's office holds until 1940 anyway. But the President presumably would seek to establish his own popularity right in the very heart of his most outright opponents' territory. Similarly in Missouri, the President would seek to show that "this is a New Deal state."

Such are the purposes lying behind the proposed presidential pilgrimage. Nothing definite has been announced. But Mr. Roosevelt has not traveled widely this year, except for vacation purposes. It is one of the tenets of his faith to get in close touch with the people, from Atlantic to Pacific, as often as possible. He has crossed the Rockies in every one of the past five years except in tense 1933, when he was bound to Washington by the emergency program. In three of these five years, he has gone all the way to the Pacific Coast, twice to the Pacific Northwest. This is deliberate policy, and since the need for rearousing his connection with the common people is great in 1937, it seems reasonable that the Pres- will follow his own inclinations and the advice of his closest confidants and head westward, perhaps in October.

Later, an opportunity will come to swing around the South, where conservatives have also been in revolt, on his semi-annual visit to Warm Springs, Ga. It is easy to take a tour of the Tennessee Valley—including Kentucky—on the way, drive around mid-Georgia, over into nearby Alabama, touch the Carolinas, and perhaps get as far afield as Mississippi, Louisiana, or even Arkansas. In all these areas, Mr. Roosevelt wants to reassert his strength.

Japan to Experiment With Australian Sheep

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The Japanese Government has decided to import 5000 Australian and New Zealand sheep for experimental breeding purposes on a Manchoukuo farm. This decision still leaves in doubt the question whether wool is classed as a munition material under Japan's new fiscal policy which allows the free importation of raw materials for munitions but which, to balance trade, is licensing the importation of other materials, is still unknown here.

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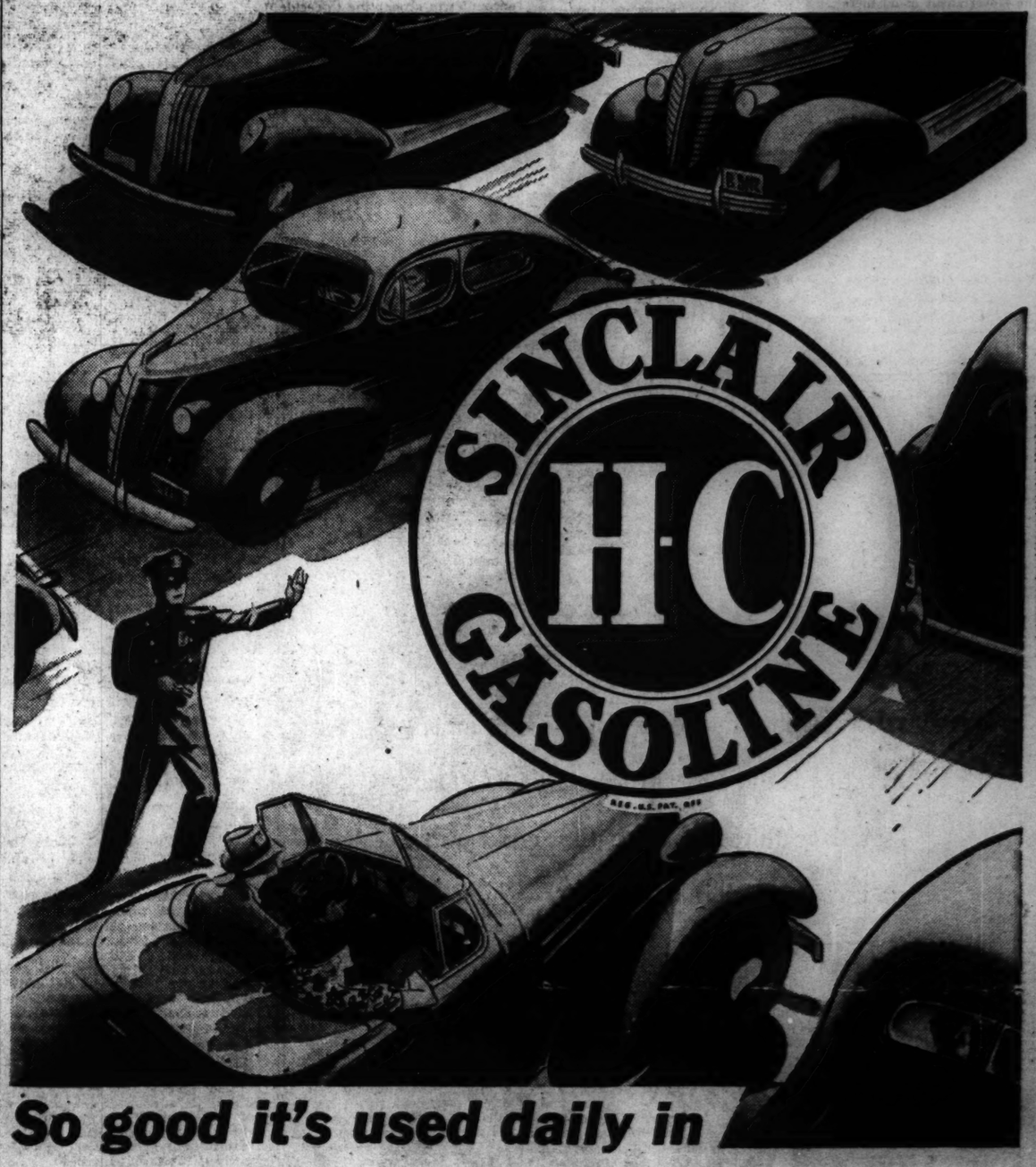

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Garden Behind the House—Designed to Match

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Back Yard Outdoor Rooms Add Beauty to Rear of House

Problem Is to Link Architecture With Garden Design by Terrace, Rockery or Bit of Lawn

By Kathrine Morrison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

English householders are fully alive to the importance of the back yard. They realize that the charm of their interiors is greatly heightened by a well planned garden at the rear of the house.

Some of these English backyard gardens are so ingeniously contrived that they repeat and emphasize the distinctive character of the rooms which open out into them. Then they become veritable extensions of the home. This deliberately achieved unity between indoors and outdoors occurs only in cases where the owner or the landscape architect is possessed of an unusual degree of taste. But even in the most modest of establishments some attempt is made to beautify the area behind the house. It may be nothing more than a well kept lawn with a border of flowers or shrubs.

Perhaps the most difficult problem in these city or suburban gardens is how exactly to link them up with their architectural background. This background is often far from promising. Unlike the country house which stands alone and often has ample grounds, the town or city dwelling is usually one of a row of buildings. These may be merely nondescript or positively ugly. The back yard itself may be of an awkward shape or size—generally long and narrow enclosed by high brick walls. Or the view opposite the house may be discouraging, although in London it is surprising how many of these gardens manage to overlook open spaces or to terminate with a row of closely planted trees or shrubs.

Use a Terrace

What is the best way of connecting such houses with their gardens? Even when the dwelling itself possesses no particular architectural merit or grace of environment, there are plenty of devices whereby an agreeable transition can be brought about. The simplest is a terrace paved with brick or flagstones. This will recall the masonry of the structure behind. Flower boxes or plants in tubs or jars can be used to form a happy introduction to the planting in the garden. Furthermore, in a country where it rains so often, such a terrace is doubly welcome for it dries more easily than grass and so can be enjoyed soon after a shower. Being near the house it is easy to serve meals there on warm summer days. A few wicker or deck chairs, a low table and a tiered table on wheels make it an ideal spot for afternoon tea.

Sometimes the house is raised a few feet above the level of the back yard. Then it is possible to build the terrace on the ground level of the house and to connect it with the garden area by means of steps. The terrace can terminate either with a wrought iron railing or a low wall. Plants can be grown either in the top of the low wall, if it is hollowed out and filled with earth, or they can be set in pots and jars at intervals along its length.

Hiding the Vegetable Beds

The back garden of a small house in a London suburb was so long and narrow that the owner hardly knew how to deal with it. She finally decided that she would have a flagged terrace upon which her dining room and kitchen could open. This masonry was brought into the rest of the grounds by means of a curving path which led, through herbaceous borders, to a panel of turf. This panel ended in a Japanese rock garden elevated a few feet above the lawn by a stone retaining wall. This little raised garden hid the vegetable beds behind it from the view of those who might be in the more decorative part of the grounds.

Whether a level paved area or a raised terrace be chosen as a means of connecting the town house with its back yard, it is well to repeat the use of masonry elsewhere in the garden. This may take the form of a central path or two parallel paths if the plot is unusually wide, or of retaining walls along the sides or the far end of the garden. The effect of so much masonry should be softened by a generous planting of flowers or by a broad sweep of lawn or clumps of flowering shrubs.

In London it sometimes happens, in the case of older houses, that the kitchen is sunk a few feet below the garden level. Then there is a space between the kitchen and the raised garden. This space is usually paved. In order to reach the back yard from the floor above, there is generally a little bridge from this upper floor to the garden. In such a type of construction the transition between the house and garden raises rather a difficult question. One owner of a house in Chelsea answered it effectively by growing a privet hedge along the length of the sunk area and planting a flower border in front of this hedge. This screened the garden from the lower kitchen premises. It afforded a pleasant view to those strolling or sitting in the garden but it made it darker for those working in the kitchen.

Perhaps a better way is one adopted by many London householders. They take down the masonry wall that separates the sunk kitchen area from the back yard and remove enough earth so that there is a gradual slope from the garden down to the kitchen. This lets in much more light. The slope can be laid out either as a lawn or as a rock garden. The latter treatment is the more frequent. And very welcome to the cook or the housewife for, as she looks up from her tasks inside, she sees a mass of creeping plants and bright blossoms from spring to late autumn.

It is easier to link up with its back yard the modern city or suburban house. Whatever the architectural character — modified Georgian, adapted Tudor or frankly ultra-modern—it can be carried into the garden in one way or another. Thus the transition between the two presents very few difficulties. If the house is of Tudor type, the garden may be laid out in prim formal beds set between brick or stone paths, and the stone or brick can be repeated in a terrace. But, if the architecture is classical, nothing could be more suitable than a loggia with arches set on columns as a connecting link between the house and the back yard. The stark simplicity of the ultra-modern dwelling gives the landscape architect or gardener plenty of opportunities for exercising his skill in laying out geometrical paths and in devising schemes of planting which will be in keeping with his structural background.

© K. Morrison

Studies in Transitions From House to Garden. Upper Row—Left Passage Between Brick Walls Softened by Planting and Decorative Adjuncts. Right—Achieving Effect of Length by Planning Successive Units in Narrow Suburban Garden. A Terrace, Then Borders, Then Lawn, Then Rockery. Lower Row, Left—Narrow Terrace With Raised Flowerbeds From London House to Garden. Right—Paved Court Between Back Door and Higher Level of Garden

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For the Schoolgirl's Wardrobe

Novelty Blouses—First on Home Dressmaker's List

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many pretty clothes will be going to school this fall, judging from the early displays in the smart apparel shops, that tell an interesting fashion story. For the mothers who have schoolgirl daughters to sew for, it will be encouraging news that some of the most attractive of these models are of the type that can be easily and successfully copied at home, and, with a little ingenuity, will lend themselves pleasantly to remodeling. This means that the home dressmaker can start the season's sewing campaign with materials at hand, leaving the purchase of new fabrics and readymade until later, after one's present assets for the schoolgirl's autumn wardrobe have been made the most of.

Autumnal colorings are always the distinctive feature of these school previews and the garment racks in the shops give this impression at first glance. Gone are, the white ground prints of midsummer, and, in their places are somewhat sturdy, rich-toned tubbable fabrics, with white or a light color used only as an easily detachable accessory. This color change need not discourage the resourceful home dressmaker, as home dyeing is now almost as much of an accomplishment as home sewing, and, especially at this time of year, much of the process can be done outdoors.

Recipe for Dyeing

The recipe for this work is always the same: purchase a reliable dye; follow implicitly the directions accompanying that particular dye. The same rule applies to any decolorizing compound that may be necessary before dyeing. All the most wanted autumn shades are to be found in these reliable dyes, as their color card must, necessarily, keep pace with fashion's demands. By sorting out the faded and stained summer garments, a varied assortment of apparently unusable material can be popped into the color bath and put in condition for further active service, with new-season shadings.

Among the indispensable "firsts" for the schoolgirl's wardrobe are what specialty shops list as "separates" or "spares." These are not to be confused with accessories, which are delightful embellishments to the wardrobe, as the so-called "separates" are distinct units and not merely colorful extras. An easily made novelty of this kind is a combination piqué twin shirt and cardigan, both finished with typical applied bands and buttons, in contrast. The top garment is long-sleeved and follows the simple lines of its namesake, while the shirt may be short-sleeved, with high round neck, and one or more high-placed tricky pockets. Its double-banded opening and buttons show prettily under the outer garment, which is buttoned only to the waist.

"Penguin" Blouses

Another easy-to-make novelty is the amusing "penguin" jacket blouse, with its distinctive black and white colorings carried out in different ways and with a plain black skirt. Schoolgirls are delighted with this youthful adaptation of a sophisticated model. Shiny white patent leather belts, glistening slide fasteners and button trims relieve it of any sombre effect. Starched white piqué and linen, white washable satin stitched heavily with black, or black stitched with white, are popular ways of combining the two colors so that the contrast may be more than usually apparent.

With all this, simple, girlish details are often featured in the "little girl's" white piqué collars that are fitted to button primly over the top black button set on a white band that marks the front closing of an otherwise black piqué jacket blouse. The typical garment of this kind extends slightly over the skirt, is dart fitted on both sides of center back and front, giving a bit of a flare below the waistline, which may or may not be belted. The same model is also much seen for schoolgirl wear, in dark-toned cotton prints for wear with monotone skirts.

Autumnal Shades

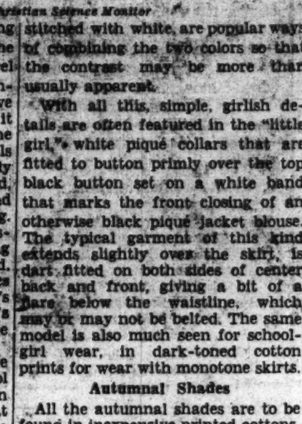
All the autumnal shades are to be found in inexpensive printed cottons, with backgrounds of mulberry, plum, rust, dark mustard, rich browns, greens and blues—easily harmonized with monotone skirts of light-weight wool or cotton suitings. In some of the new designs, no one color is dominant, which results in what knowing schoolgirls dub a "go-with-everything" material, as its varied colorings establish friendly relations with most of the other garments in the owner's wardrobe. This is a practical hint worth remembering when new fabrics are being selected; also it is well to buy sufficient for long sleeves to the jacket blouse, as an added section to elbow sleeves may be wanted later on and the necessary seam will not show, if placed at the bend of the arm.

Buttoned primly up the front to a narrow V-shaped neckline, the jacket blouse often has the fronts turned back as revers, starting from the shoulder seams. This leaves the back of the neck flat and easily finished with a stitched band. A scarf folded ascot-fashion and tucked in the V-neck makes the garment suitable for the street or for wear under an outer garment—the collarless neckline at the back is an excellent way to avoid bulk.

Another popular "separate" easily copied by the home dressmaker is the corselette overblouse, which extends slightly below the waist, leaving the space both above and below, snug and smooth. For enlarging an outgrown blouse this model presents many advantages, making it possible to raise the fronts of the original blouse and give the wearer more room over the chest. The fullness is then gathered into the top of the shaped girdle, leaving the lower part of this basque-like blouse, close fitting and trim.

When remodeling is being done, many appropriate fabrics for these practical wardrobe units are often found among the family "laid-asides," such as partly worn skirts of cotton poplin, piqué, percale and other firmly woven materials. These will require only short remnants of new goods and a bit of imagination, to turn them into several up-to-date school outfits.

Helena Judson



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Crisp Contrast of Black and White Forms the Distinctive Feature of This Schoolgirl Blouse. It Would Be Attractive Either With White Stitching on Black or Black Stitching on White. The White Piqué Collar Buttons Primly at the Top of the Center Opening. The Home Dressmaker Could Adapt the Details Sketched Here to Almost Any Regulation Tailored Blouse Pattern

Adds Flavor and Color

When canning pears I put a large slice of orange in each jar. It makes a lovely flavor, and gives a pretty color.—(Mrs.) H. P. J., Idaho

Luncheon Halibut

The remnants of baked halibut may be mixed with white sauce, put into a casserole and placed in the oven until thoroughly heated. This may be served on toast or served with baked potatoes.

Refrigerators Can Do It

More Service From Your Electrical Appliances

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

According to the manufacturers, a quick way to defrost electric refrigerators is to fill the freezing pans with hot water and set them back in their places in the freezing unit. But instead of using hot water in the pans, why not serve two purposes by substituting a hot pudding one wants to cool quickly? Or other hot ingredients that will chill there much more quickly than anywhere else, and so speed up the preparation of a dish that would otherwise have to wait for nature's cooling? And if one would do so unorthodox a thing when the refrigerator needs defrosting anyhow, why not do it on other occasions when such use of the freezing unit would save time, and so get from the refrigerator this additional convenience?

This is the argument made by modern homemakers who make the most of the time they spend in the kitchen.

Buying Convenience

"What if the practice does bring the defrostings a little closer together?" they ask; "why shouldn't I buy convenience as well as cold air?" Others affirm that they see no difference in their refrigeration whether or not they use the freezing unit for this purpose. Nor should any appreciable difference exist, for cooling in the freezing pans requires so short a time that the chief difficulty is to remember that fact. In about ten minutes, in most electric refrigerators, gelatin dishes are set or ready to whip; hard boiled eggs are cold enough to cut and devil; custards and cornstarch puddings are cooled just right for serving. But give them a few minutes longer there and you have some thawing to do.

When the contents of a pan is chilled sufficiently, but not wanted for immediate serving, the container may be slipped into a clean paper bag, the opening folded under the pan, and a rubber band snapped around the package. In such shape the food is protected, it stays moist until needed, and the pan may be set anywhere on the refrigerator shelves.

With Paper Baking Cups

For this purpose, too, paper baking cups often may be used to considerable advantage. Choose a size not too tall to slip into the freezing compartments. Set together in the freezing pan as many cups as it will hold, then fill them and place the pan in the freezing unit for a few minutes until the contents of the cups will hold its shape. Such servings unmolded are more attractive in appearance than the same food chilled in the pan and cut into chunks, there is practically no waste, and the freezing pan is left clean for further use.

If one is taking into consideration only the economical use of electrical current, food to be set anywhere in the refrigerator proper should first be cooled. Sometimes the container may be set in a pan of cold water for this purpose, or in a breeze at an open window. But in both cases the process may be hastened by an additional direct stream of air from the portable electric fan, or an indirect breeze from the kitchen ventilator if a direct breeze is not possible.

A fifth article in this series will run soon.

Wash Day in the Tropics

Adventures in Homemaking

A wash day was a serious matter—
A grumbling little boy, the clatter
Of clumsy pails in which he carried
The water! Routine never varied.
He always had to help—and grumble—
And hear the bubble and the rumble
While turning in a troubled dream—
That ended in a cloud of steam.
Such wash days the efficient north
Ordained—and whiteness billowed forth!
And so I was not quite prepared
When by a tropic stream I stared
On wash day—not a serious matter!
I heard the girls and women chatter
Like parakeets on a holiday.
Their laughter seemed to float away
Like bubbles on the lazy stream.
And there was neither soap nor steam.
They spread each garment on a stone
And pounded, and I thought alone
How little boys that wash days fetter
Would like that way of washing better.
And, while the pounded garments faded,
Some of the girls stepped in and waded.
They laughed and splashed—and that was right . . .
But I thought, somehow, of billowing white
Upon a line, and the smell of sun
In garments when our wash was done.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

Casual Note in Footwear

In footwear the casual note is especially significant with good-looking, low-heeled footwear bridging the gap between strictly sports types and spike-heeled dress-up styles. Many heels on the new fall models are the nick-proof built-up kind. With their springy walking surface and sleek, trim look, they provide all the qualities anyone could ask for in daytime shoes.

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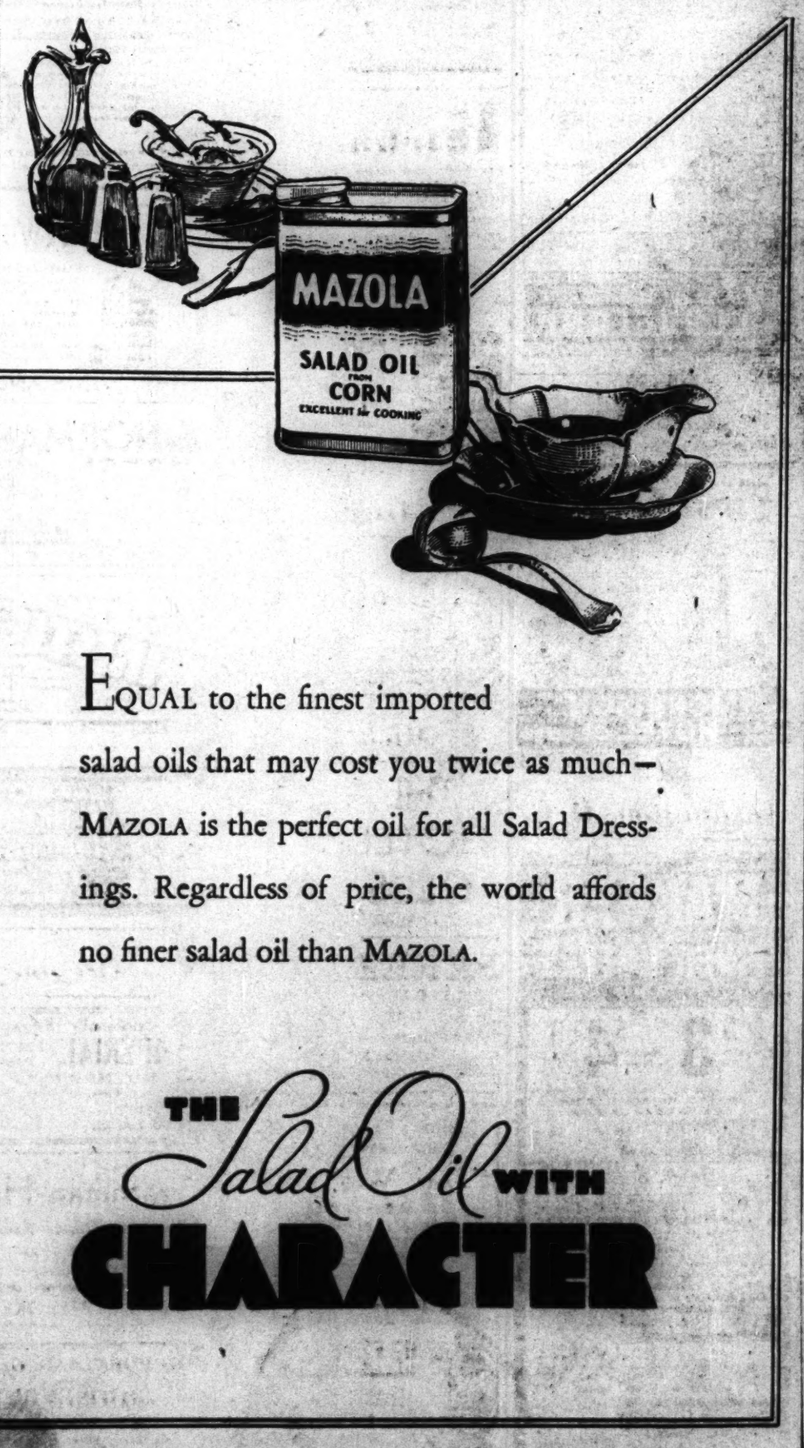

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New 'Young Bob,' Senator's Son, Enters Politics

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—Another "Young Bob" is starting out in his father's political footsteps.

Robert F. Wagner Jr., son of the junior Senator from New York, has filed as a candidate for assemblyman from the sixteenth district which his father served 20 years ago.

In 1925, "Young Bob" La Follette, who had served Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin as secretary for six years, was elected at the age of 30 to fill his father's unexpired term.

Robert F. Wagner Sr., was 28 when he first sat in the New York Assembly in 1905, arriving there two two years after Al Smith, a young legislator from the lower East Side, had first taken his seat.

Bob Wagner Jr., is just a few months younger than his father was then. If he is elected in November, he will reach Albany a short time before his twenty-eighth birthday in April.

Chances are that he will be elected. He became the Democratic nominee, without opposition, in a district that has voted Democratic ever since Wagner the first was elected there.

Like his father, young Wagner is beginnig his political career with a campaign for the Assembly.

"I like the game," he said today. "I've been in it practically as long as I can remember. It gets in your blood after a while. I intend to practice law for a living, politics for a career."

His political career actually began at Yale University, where he was graduated in law this year. Besides being a debater and manager of the baseball team, he was president of the Roosevelt-for-President Club in 1932 and one of the speakers sent out to Connecticut and New York by a similar group in the law school in 1936.

Like his father, author of the National Labor Relations Act, he is an enthusiastic New Dealer.

"But, I don't want to go on Dad's name," young Wagner said today. Nevertheless, being known as Bob Wagner's son probably won't impair his chances in the old sixteenth.

Soybean Exhibit Depicts Uses Of $126,000,000 Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 20—A railroad exhibit car showing how and why the soybean plant cultivated in China for more than 5000 years now produces a crop valued at $126,000,000 a year in the United States had its first public showing here on Monday not far from the field where the first commercial planting of soybeans in this country was harvested in 1880.

The exhibit, demonstrating the versatility of the plant, is based on the idea of "from roof to rails with soybeans." Its sponsors are the American Soybean Association, the United States Department of Agriculture, Rutgers University, several state colleges of agriculture, the National Association of Soybean Processors and the agricultural department of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Soybean paint was used from roof to wheel trucks on the car. The doorknob by which the car was entered was made of soybeans, and inside was displayed a variety of soybean products such as paints, oils, livestock feed, plastics, foundry molds and many other materials used in industry, agriculture and the manufacture of foods. Illustrative material showed that there was a total of 6,312,000 acres of soybeans grown in the United States in 1936, and that the annual crop now totals more than 40,000,000 bushels.

The story of how the late James Neilson, of New Brusnwick, came to grow the first commercial crop of soybeans in the United States was told by Dr. J. G. Lipman, dean and director of the New Jersey College of Agriculture and Experiment Station, Rutgers University. Mr. Neilson saw soybeans growing in the botanical garden of Vienna in 1870, when they were considered a plant oddity. Later he planted a few seeds on the farm of what was at that time Rutgers College, and it was the seed obtained from the small planting that enabled him to produce a commercial crop in 1880.

Dr. Lipman described the soybean not so much as the coming crop in this country but as "a crop that has already arrived."

Cost of Congress Totals $12,000,000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—This session of Congress—one of the longest in recent years—will cost about $12,000,000, or $50,000 a day.

Clerks made this estimate yesterday on the basis of an eight-month session. They explained, however, that the actual cost of operating the legislative department for the entire year will be about $18,000,000.

The biggest item is that of salaries for members, secretaries, clerks, law-drafting experts, police, doorkeepers, janitors, pages and other personnel used in the law-making process. It totals $10,900,000 for the 12 months.

Indians Act as Models For English Sculptor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLACIER PARK, Mont.—Clare Sheridan, internationally known English sculptor and author who is spending the summer in Glacier National Park, is rapidly completing the four sculptures of Blackfeet Indians she came to Montana to do. Three of the sculptures are finished and the fourth, a bust of Big Bull, well-known sub-chief of the Blackfeet tribe, will be ready to be cast before Sept. 1.

Mrs. Sheridan is making her headquarters at a studio on the shore of St. Marys Lake, but in order to become acquainted with the life and customs of the Blackfeet she has spent several weeks living in the tepees of Indian families at villages in and near the Park. The Blackfeet sculptures will be exhibited in New York and London this autumn.

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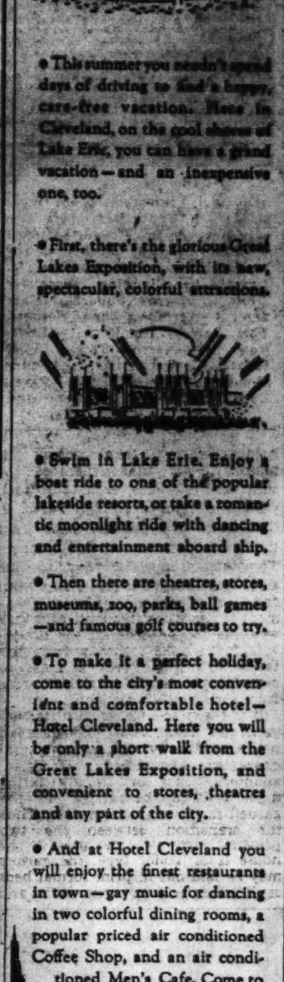
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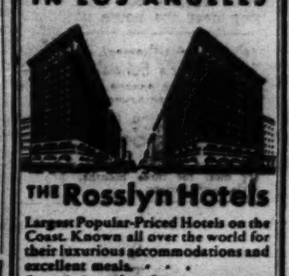
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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

A New England Hillside

NEW ENGLAND, for the most part, is a broken country. Its terrain consists of hills and valleys, of granite mountains and rolling uplands. Small portions only are entitled to the designation "plains" and those regions are in the extreme north, the Aroostook country, and on the sandy reaches of Cape Cod. The Aroostook, however, has a rolling surface quite unlike the level flatness of the West. So that, in general, New England may be accurately described as a broken country, interspersed with granite mountains and windswept hills, with fertile valleys down which wind a great variety of watercourses, varying in size from lordly rivers, Connecticut and Penobscot, Kennebec and Merrimac, Androscoggin and Piscataqua, to the little brook which, meandering between low banks, is softened by lush grasses and abundant wildflowers.

When the early comers to these shores ventured out from their original settlements at Boston, Plymouth, and Salem, they often sought homesites on the hilltops, preferring the heights to the valleys. Why this condition obtained is not easily determined. It may have been for better protection against the Indians who at times became seriously hostile; or it may have been that clearing of the forests into tillable fields was more easily accomplished where the timber growth was less heavy. Moreover, it may have been the love of the distant view that lured them upward. And, again, these stern religionists may have found a determining inspiration in the message of the Psalmist: "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help." Be that as it may, New England hilltops were early peopled by hardy pioneers who were willing to brave the dangers of isolation and perform the hard labor entailed in transforming a primeval forest into a fertile homestead. With them, labor was no hardship.

* * *

OUR LITTLE FARM at Rockbottom lies astride a wandering brook in a low-lying valley. To the north, a third of a mile as the road runs, rises by easy slopes a comely hill, one of the hilltops early sought out by the pioneers as the site for permanent habitation. The history of this region reaches sufficiently into the long past to justify its classification as one of the early New England settlements. Fortunately, a record is extant of the first ownership of this tract and of the various proprietors who have possessed it, even to the present day.

At the opening of this well-kept record, we read under date of 1659: "The Colony of Massachusetts granted to the Indians of Marlborough 6000 acres of land in the North East part of the township for a reservation called the Ochoocongansett Plantation." This item stirs the imagination to turn back to early colonial times. As early as 1659, less than two score years after the landing at Plymouth Rock, a settlement bearing the illustrious name—Marlborough—had been located some thirty miles to the west of Boston. The Indians, apparently, were numerous enough to require a reservation, whether for safety to the settlers or for economic reasons does not appear. But apparently the plan to concentrate the natives in this extensive tract did not eventuate. The next item in the record conveys the information that, in 1684, men of Marlborough bought back the land from the Indians. The details of the transaction are not given, but that it was unpopular is indicated by the action of the government of the colony in declaring the sale illegal. The purchasers were, however, insistent, and to enforce their trade admitted a Major John Hinchman of Chelmsford into the ownership. In view of a substantial claim which he held against the colony, he was granted 1000 acres of the original transfer.

* * *

IT IS IN THIS tract that the hilltop farm just above us was included. And, down the long years since the Indians possessed it, there have been many owners who have found here an attractive site for their activities. Many families have come and gone since that distant day. The Diary in question was kept by the immediate ancestors of the present occupants and its items bear a strong flavor of New England.

How the needs of the diarist were met, the tools he found necessary for the farm work, the planting and harvesting of crops, the successes and failures, the change of seasons, all reveal the placid round of typical New England farm life. No complaint here of hardship and hard times, no sense of limitation, but a note of triumph in a successful partnership with nature's ways pervades the pages. All is well on this hilltop.

One entry draws a perfect picture of a typical Thanksgiving Day, that annual festival inaugurated out of the heartfelt gratitude of the Plymouth settlers for the bounty which through a divine Providence they had been able to wrest from the unaccustomed soil. "Bright and fair" describes the weather. Guests "came out on early morning train and we had a nice dinner of roast duck, vegetables, fruits, etc., nearly everything raised on this farm." Thus runs the item.

Anyone familiar with New England customs a third of a century ago can easily visualize the table laden with the bounty of the farm, and the joy and pride of those who had labored in the production of nature's largess. "After dinner," proceeds the record, "we all put on old clothes and husked corn for two hours up in the barn and thought it great fun." The guests left "on the 6.04 train." Husking corn in the barn, while the cold winds swept the hilltop, was a fun-making occasion. The cattle rattling their wooden bows as they pushed forward for the "nubbins" thrown to them; the horses from their stalls looking on with an aspect of wonderment; the well-filled mows of hay and grain, assurance of well-being for all the animals of the farm; the golden ears cast into a convenient pile which grew apace as the husking progressed, to the accompaniment of anecdote and song and hearty laughter, made up a scene that bespoke the joy and solid comfort of life on a New England hilltop farm. Wholesome was this simple life, apart from the restive round of the city, a haven for those seeking even temporary respite from its cares and constant tasks.

* * *

THE HAPPY LIFE and cordial welcome to the privileged guests, so clearly depicted on the pages of this Diary, continue to this day. We of the lowlands love to seek this friendly hilltop both for the ready welcome of its occupants and to lift our vision to the far horizon, to rest our eyes on the distant hills, topped by prosperous orchards with trees standing in serried ranks like well-trained soldiers. A brawling stream winds through the valley to the south, bearing the euphonious name of Assabet, a name brought down from the Indians who formerly held possession here. To the south rise the towers and steeples of Marlborough, a prosperous and happy community occupied with the usual activity of city life. Down the valley through the grove of pear trees we catch a glimpse of the chimneys at Rockbottom, whence on autumn days rolls up the smoke of contentment and gratitude. It is withal a peaceful scene, in which the spirit of true neighborliness prevails; and this New England farmstead stands as a proper memorial to all those who have dwelt for many years within its sheltering roofs.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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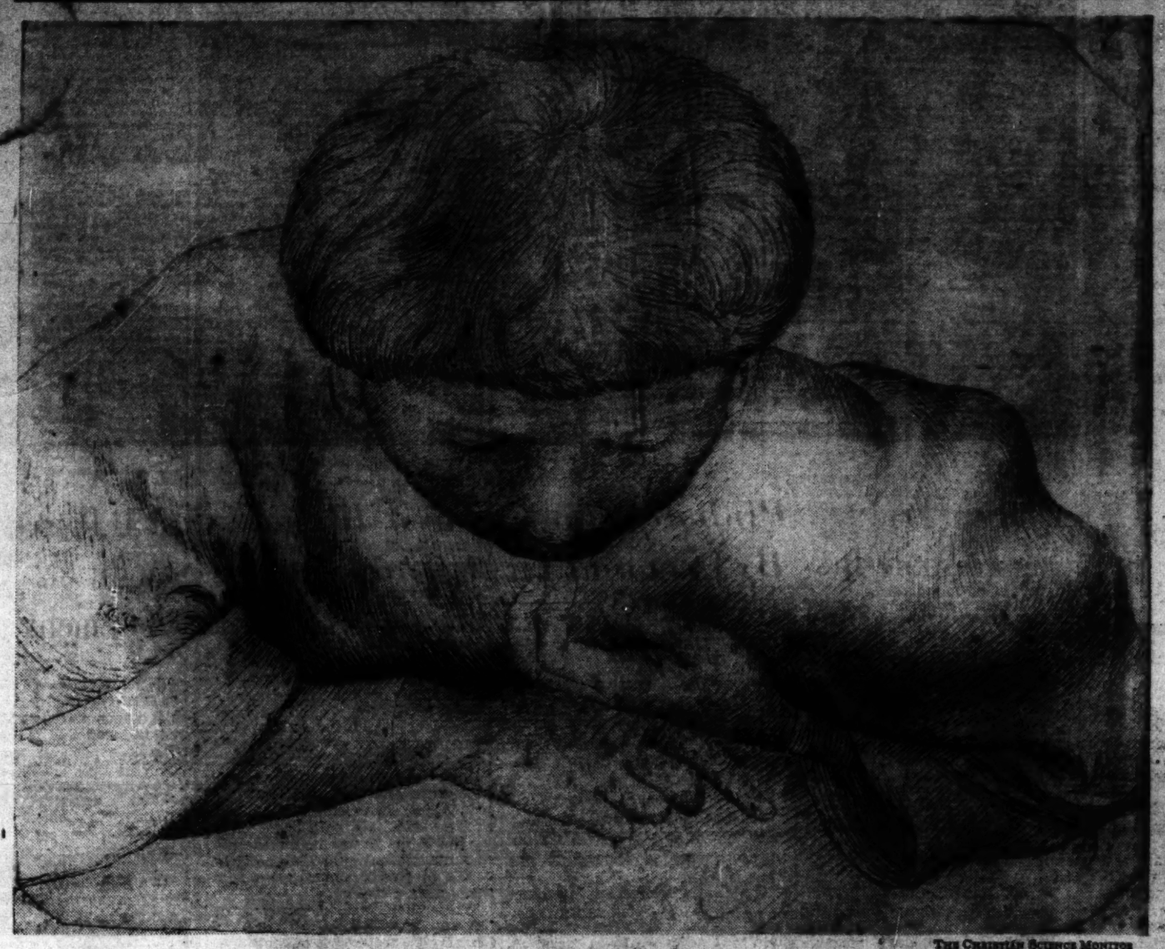
Harbor Dawn: Sunday

(La Guaira, Venezuela)

SLOWLY the towering dark wall of mountains,
immense, steep, sheer,
blue in the half-light of morning,
outlines itself against an orange sky,
mist still clotted in the valleys
whose smell of wood smoke drifting seaward
with cock-crow and chime of cathedral bells,
echoing, falling, strangely clear
over the harbor waters;
already the ungainly pelicans take flight
while the tidal spray breaks over the sea wall,
and suddenly the sun, like a brass gong,
shears through the fiery clouds:
the candy-colored houses on the slopes
stand sharply etched and bright
and a thousand bird voices call—
strange scene, vivid with motion and action,
and yet, a stranger stillness over all.

FREDERICK EBERSOL



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HALF FIGURE OF A MAN: *A Drawing by Vittore Pisano in the Louvre, Paris*

VITTORE PISANO, better known as Pisanello, is noted as a master of medal making. He was a favorite among the Italian grandees of his day (1397-1459), in pursuit of his manifold talents as medallist, painter, textile and fashion and harness designer. It was in keeping with the time to be versatile, equally skilled in several forms of handicraft.

There are extant a number of preparatory drawings from the hand of Pisanello. This "Half Figure of a Man" is one of several in the Vallardi Collection in the Louvre. Such sketches were intended, we know, as trial drawings. They were often done directly from the model, and generally bore some indications of the master's delight in a newly discovered theme, the subtleties of which he is trying to record in these random notes. For many of us, who search constantly for such qualities in works of art, it is a particular delight to find them in unpretentious works. From our viewpoint today, they may well be looked upon as complete and final works of art. For one like Pisanello, they were practice material.

This half figure is interesting for the posture, the simplification, the direct rendering. The shape of the head ornately covered with hair, the contours of the face, the shape of the hands are all characterized positively with complete assurance, and with a sense of the inherent design added to the realistic rendering.

D. A.

"Life and being are of God"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"LIFE and being are of God." These striking words are from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 103). Short, pointed, and pregnant with truth, they constitute a statement humbly but courageously set forth in defiance of every material claim of existence.

Approaching this subject with a teachable heart, an inquirer is impressed with the reasonableness as well as the Scriptural character of such a statement. He discovers that this revelation came through illumination of the Scriptures, and justifies the assertion that Science and Health is a "key" to the sacred Book. More important still, he realizes this claim to be far above mere assertion or speculation, for with but slight spiritual understanding he can begin to demonstrate this spiritual truth in his daily life.

The fact that "Life and being are of God" is made clear in the words (Genesis 1:26-27): "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion. . . . So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him." The image and likeness of God, Spirit, necessarily partakes of His nature and reflects all the divine qualities.

Moses, in addressing his people, likewise set forth the truth about man's true being. He stated (Deuteronomy 30:20), "For he [God] is thy life, and the length of thy days."

Again, when Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, was consoling his disciples over his coming departure from their sight, he said to Thomas (John 14:6), "I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me." Christian Science makes the truth of this statement clear. It reveals the essential distinction between the man Jesus and the Christ. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 332 of Science and Health: "Jesus was born of Mary. Christ is the true idea voicing good, the divine message from God to men speaking to the human consciousness"; and on the following page she says that, "Christ expresses God's spiritual, eternal nature."

To discern the spiritual nature of the Christ, the divine idea of the Father, is to discern the spiritual qualities of love, activity, usefulness, and dominion. Since Spirit is perfect and eternal, man forever reflects the perfect and eternal; and with this understanding, beliefs of material existence and their discordant consequences are destroyed. It has often been proved that the illuminating power of spiritual understanding has been able so to expose the unreal nature of thought weary and depressed by the belief that life is in the body, as entirely to heal the discord, and put in place thereof health, freedom, and Godlike qualities.

The mesmerism which bids us believe that man dwells in a material body, God never made. To understand and hold to the truth that life and being are spiritual is to produce true activity, replace doubt with confidence, and despair with hope. To hold thought steadfastly to the fact that man reflects Life and Truth, brings these blessings increasingly into experience.

To discern life and being as of God brings also the understanding of Life's fullness. Limitation, poverty, unemployment, arise from the belief that matter is stronger than Spirit; but man is spiritual and lives because God lives, possessing by reflection all that God has. Should one find himself lacking in employment or supply, it is surely logical to know that such a condition cannot possibly proceed from an infinite God, who is the source of all affluence.

When business is viewed from a spiritual standpoint, as an opportunity to bless and help mankind, one proves the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 397), "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies." Those who face the problem of lack with this standard before them find that when they are willing to trust all to Him, their understanding and confidence increase, and God is proved to be the unfailing source of supply.

To reflect God is also to remove the care and fret from our daily experience and free ourselves from the fear inevitable to materiality. The need is not for material riches, so called, but to reflect God, in whom our supply is forever found. The Scriptures abound with examples of the supplying of the peoples' needs and every recorded demonstration holds within itself evidence that life and being are spiritual.

The understanding that being is spiritual brings peace. Christ Jesus' words (John 14:27), "My peace I give unto you," are part of a priceless promise, which, however, finds no fulfillment in materiality, for individual and, therefore, collective peace is found in the spiritual understanding of God.

Only that which comes from God, Love, reaches His children. We must therefore have complete confidence in Him, for life and being flow ever from this infinite and harmonious source.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

Sabine Farm, U. S. A.

TWOCYCLE motor-cars rush past and planes skim by,
Here is a peace as deep as Horace knew.
Beneath the flaming sun, tree shadows lie
And garden fragrance lifts to skies as blue
As any that he loved in ages past,
When he retreated to the quiet mood
Of country living from an age harassed
By surging care and seething multitude.

Great cities rise and crowds rush through them still,
But growing earth gives peace that never fails;
The ageless beauty of a pasture-hill,
A wave of wheat, a woodland's flying sails,
Though centuries have passed, his dreams remain
Of country peace and summer's ripening plain.

EDITH LOMBARD SOUDER

"Liv og Tilværelse er i og af Gud"

Oversættelsen af Artiklen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

"LIV og Tilværelse er i og af Gud." Disse bemærkelsesværdige Ord findes i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* af Mary Baker Eddy (S. 103). Kortfattet, bestemt og med Sandhedens Vægt, som de fremtræder, udgør de en ydmygt, men modigt fremsat Erklæring, der trodser enhver Paastand om materiel Tilværelse.

Enhver søgende, der med et modtageligt og lærvilligt Hjerte nærmer sig dette Emne, vil modtage et stærkt Indtryk af Logikken og tillige af den bibelske Karakter i en saadan Erklæring. Han vil opdage, at denne Aabenbaring er kommet gennem Belysning af den Hellige Skrift, og at den retfærdiggør Paastanden om, at *Science and Health* er en "Nøgle" til den hellige Bog. Og hvad der er af endnu større Betydning, han vil erkende, at denne Paastand hæver sig højt over, hvad man almindeligvis forstaar ved dette Ord, og højt over blot og bar Gransken, for med blot et Grun af aandelig Forstaaelse kan han begynde at demonstrere denne aandelige Sandhed i sit daglige Liv.

Den Kendsgerning at "Liv og Tilværelse er i og af Gud", klargøres i disse Ord fra Første Mosebog 1:26-27: "Derpaa sagde Gud: 'Lad os gøre Mennesker i vort Billede, saa de ligner os, til at herske'. . . . Og Gud skabte Mennesket i sit Billede; i Guds Billede skabte han det." Guds, Aandens, Billede og Lignelse er nødvendigvis delagtig i Hans Natur og genspejler alle de guddommelige Egenskaber.

Da Moses talte til sit Folk, fremsatte ogsaa han Sandheden om Menneskets sande Tilværelse. Han sagde (Femte Mosebog 30:20): "For han [Gud] er dit Liv og dine Dages Tal" [delvis efter eng. Bibel].

Og da Kristus Jesus, Vej-Viseren, trøstede sine Disciple, fordi han snart maatte forsvinde for deres Øjne, sagde han til Thomas (Johannes-Evangeliet 14:6): "Jeg er Vejen og Sandheden og Livet; der kommer ingen til Faderen uden ved mig." Kristen Videnskab klarlægger Sandheden i disse Ord. Den aabenbarer den væsentlige Forskel mellem Mennesket Jesus og Kristus. Mrs. Eddy skriver paa Side 332 i *Science and Health*: "Jesus var født af Maria. Kristus er den sande Idé, der giver Udtryk for det gode, det guddommelige Budskab fra Gud til Mennesket, der taler til den menneskelige Bevidsthed"; og paa næste Side siger hun, at "Kristus er Udtryk for Guds aandelige, evige Natur."

At skelne den aandelige Natur hos Kristus, Faderens guddommelige Idé, vil sige at skelne de aandelige Egenskaber, Kærlighed, Aktivitet, Duelighed og Herredømme. Da Aand er fuldkommen og evig, genspejler Mennesket i al Evighed det fuldkomne og evige; og med denne Forstaaelse tilintetgøres alle Forestillinger om en materiel Tilværelse tilligemed de disharmoniske Følger af saadanne Forestillinger. Ofte er det bevist, at den oplysende Kraft i aandelig Forstaaelse har formaaet at blotte den uvirkelige Natur i Tanker, trætte og nedtrykte af Troen paa, at Livet bor i Legemet, blotte denne til en saadan Grad, at den fuldstændig har helbredt Disharmonien og erstattet den med Sundhed, Frihed, med Egenskaber, der er Gud lig.

Den Mesmerisme, som byder os at tro, at Mennesket bor i et materielt Legeme, har Gud aldrig skabt. At forstaa og at holde fast ved den Sandhed, at Liv og Tilværelse er aandelige, vil skabe den sande Aktivitet, ombytte Tvivl med Fortrøstning, og Modløshed med Haab. Stadig at holde Tanken fast ved den Kendsgerning, at Mennesket genspejler Liv og Sandhed, vil i stigende Grad bringe os til at erfare disse Velsignelser.

At se Liv og Tilværelse som værende i og af Gud bringer os tillige Forstaaelsen af Livets Fylde. Begrænsning, Fattigdom, Arbejdsløshed hidrører fra Troen paa, at Materie er stærkere end Aand; men Mennesket er aandeligt og lever, fordi Gud lever, og besidder ved Genspejling alt, hvad der hører Gud til. Om nogen finder sig selv uden Arbejde og uden det daglige Brød, er det sandelig logisk at holde fast ved, at en saadan Tilstand umuligt kan udgaa fra en uendelig Gud, som er Kilden til al Overflod.

Naar vi ser paa Forretningsvirksomhed ud fra et aandeligt Standpunkt og betragter den som en Lejlighed til at velsigne og hjælpe Menneskeheden, beviser vi Sandheden i Mrs. Eddys Ord i *Miscellaneous Writings* (S. 307): "Gud giver dig Sine aandelige Ideer, og de giver dig igen, hvad du hver Dag behøver." De som møder et Fattigdoms-Problem med et saadant Standpunkt, vil se deres Forstaaelse og Fortrøstning vokse i Styrke, naar de er villige til at overgive alt i Hans Hænder, og de har da bevist, at Gud aldrig svigter, men altid skænker os alt, hvad vi behøver.

At genspejle Gud vil ogsaa sige at fjerne vor Bekymring og Ængstelse fra vort daglige Liv og befri os for den Frygt, som uvægerlig følger med Troen paa Materie. Det drejer sig ikke her om saakaldte materielle Rigdomme, men om at genspejle Gud, i hvem vi i al Evighed finder alt, hvad vi behøver. Bibelen er fuld af Eksempler paa, hvorledes Menneskene har faaet stillet deres Behov, og enhver af disse Demonstrationer indeholder et Bevis paa, at Liv og Tilværelse er aandelige.

Forstaaelse af Tilværelsens Aandelighed bringer Fred. Kristi Jesu Ord (Johannes-Evangeliet 14:27): "Min Fred giver jeg eder", hører med til en kostelig Fodjættelse, som dog aldrig finder sin Opfyldelse i det materielle, for hvert enkelt Menneskes Fred, og derfor hele Verdens, findes i den aandelige Forstaaelse af Gud.

Kun hvad der udgaar fra Gud, Kærlighed, naar Hans Børn. Vi maa derfor slaa hele vor Lid til Ham, for Liv og Tilværelse strømmer evigt ud fra denne uendelige og harmoniske Kilde.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Same Day All Over the World

THE ice caps lie remote from the pale of civilization, ancient or modern. Virtually they are uninhabited. But they do at least demonstrate that light and dark are not the scientific criteria by which to measure a true day for all the world throughout the year.

The first step has been to deal with the range of the day. We say that a day begins at sunset or sunrise. But what is sunset? What is sunrise? Can either of them be accurately determined by the human vision? Owing to the refraction of light we are able to see the sun for some time after it has passed below the skyline. It is some minutes after sunset that the sun seems to set. . . .

It is true that one day differs from another day. But only in the proportion of light to dark. Close the eyes to the visibilities and it will be realized that in length all days are approximately alike. A series of days is thus like a number of men walking in single file, who may wear diverse costumes according to locality and season but are all of the same stature.

There is a moment of the day that we call noon. It is the moment when the sun crosses the meridian and is thus highest above the horizon. Midnight is the corresponding period when the sun is lowest below the horizon. Noon and midnight are independent of the fluctuations in the period of diurnal visibility.

The use of noon and midnight, therefore, has been substituted in the Western World for the use of sunset and sunrise. In Italy the modern day is measured from noon to noon. In many other countries that day is measured from midnight to midnight. In effect these days are coincident.

A day has thus been developed which is independent of the visibilities. It is the same day all over the world. It may be light for nearly six months within the Arctic regions. The compass near the magnetic pole, having lost its bearings, may no longer register north, south, east and west. But the majestic sweep of the sun in a circle above the horizon proclaims that here has been completed a day which, according to the calendar, is the same as a day along the equator—From "The Romance of the Calendar," by P. W. WILSON (New York: Norton).

Night Mail

TWIN fiery meteors red and green,
Against a star-gemmed sky,
Onrushing to a goal unseen,
With motors droning high;
Punctual on its night's routine,
The air mail flashes by.

C. W. E. M.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 24-25 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1937

New Hampshire Legislature To Adjourn Today

Members to Celebrate Closing of Longest Sitting in State's History

Mountain of Bills

Last One Reduces State's Contribution to Local Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 20—The longest session of the New Hampshire Legislature ever held will adjourn finally tonight.

It will be like the closing of school for the summer when the 400 members rush merrily forth from the State House for long-deferred vacations.

The legislators wound up several minor bills today and planned a mock session and entertainment tonight to celebrate the closing of the 7½-month sitting—one of the longest in American history.

Some of them thought they could stick it out as long as the Congress of the United States, which has set something of a record, too, by its long debates over the Supreme Court plan and other legislation. But the Congressmen have won; they plan to keep going until Saturday.

Unemployment Measure

The Granite state law-makers have passed a mountain of bills which they regard as important to the welfare of the state, the last of these being for unemployment relief.

By terms of this measure, the State will further curtail the amount of aid it gives local communities in supporting the idle. The State contribution, cut last January from 50 to 33 1-3 per cent, will now be reduced to 20 per cent.

Moreover, the bill, now awaiting the signature of Gov. Francis P. Murphy, will end entirely State aid to towns and counties at the close of the current fiscal year, June 30, 1938. After that, communities will have to go it alone. Enactment of this measure will require no additional taxation.

This will mean no added burden to most communities, prior to June 30, 1938, however, since the relief load has been steadily decreasing in the State.

For 33 weeks, the members of the Legislature, said to be the largest in the country, have come to Concord weekly to collect their mileage checks and sit for a day or two in the theater-like House of Representatives or the tiny Senate chamber.

$200 Salary for Session

Due to the volume of bills and frequent failure to have a quorum, they have dragged it out until they exceeded the previous record of a 25-week session set two years ago.

Tonight they will chuckle over the modest $200 they received for the half-year's work—an average of about $6 a week—and console themselves with the thought that at least they did something for future historians to talk about.

The total cost of the session is estimated at nearly $300,000, of which $90,000 was for salaries of the lawmakers and the balance for mileage, printing, attachés, communications, and miscellaneous expenses.

During the closing hours of the session, the "town meeting" legislators ended a long wrangle over providing transportation for parochial school pupils by yielding to pleas of Roman Catholic educators and making it compulsory for school boards to transport children to parochial as well as public schools.

Seamen's Strike Ends On Three Boston Lines

In Boston Today

Labor Rivalries Behind Action

A strike that threatened for a time to tie up the majority of eastern coastwise shipping, including week-end passenger service out of Boston, was settled three hours later today on three of eight lines against which it was directed.

The strike was called from New York at 11 a. m., by the National Maritime Union, headed by Joseph Curran and orders to quit work were telegraphed to union agents in every eastern port from Portland, Maine, to Galveston, Texas.

Mr. Curran demanded as the price of peace that employers revoke passes issued to delegates of a rival union, the newly-formed Marine Transport Workers of the Atlantic. The passes permitted the rival delegates to board ships and organize the crews.

Before 2 p. m., three of the lines had agreed to revoke the passes and the strike had been called off on ships of those companies, according to word received from New York at the Boston office of the N. M. U. The lines that surrendered were the Eastern Steamship, Morgan and Newtex Lines.

The halting of the strike call for vessels of the Eastern Steamship

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Mercury at 97, Record for Date

At 2 o'clock today the temperature in Boston had risen to 97 degrees, only three degrees below what local weather officials had earlier forecast as probable maximum for the day. Noon showed the 54-year record of 90 degrees for Aug. 20 surpassed by four degrees.

The temperature fell to 75 degrees last night. The hourly rise since four o'clock follows: Four a. m., 75; five a. m., 75; six a. m., 75; seven a. m., 76; eight a. m., 78; nine a. m., 81; ten a. m., 86; eleven a. m., 91; noon, 94; one p. m., 95; two p. m., 95.

If the temperature reaches 100, as forecast by the bureau officials, it will also set a record for the year, toppling the present record of 99 degrees recorded on July 8.

Records reveal that on only 10 days in the 66-year history of the local office has the temperature reached the 100's. On only three other times has it reached 99.

On one of the rare occasions when weather officials have forecast for more than two days, G. Harold Noyes, senior meteorologist in Boston, indicated that relief could be expected in scattered local showers no sooner than Sunday. There is a very slim possibility that an east wind might blow up to chase the heat away, he added.

Shade trees on Boston Common provided little relief to office workers and citizens "out for lunch" and air, as the humidity kept pace with the temperature, reaching 72 per cent at ten o'clock—12 degrees above normal.

At City Hall few department heads reported this morning, and the Hall's personnel departed at noon. Under the golden dome, state business moved slowly with a skeleton staff, the majority of the employees having been ordered home at noon.

Income Tax 'Fishing' Allowed

Federal investigators were given the authority "to go on fishing expeditions" to uncover names of persons who received compensation but did not report it on their income-tax returns, according to a ruling handed down today by Federal Judge Elisha H. Brewster.

This opinion gives Federal income-tax agents the authority to question Michael McDonough, treasurer of the M. McDonough Company, a Saugus contractor, regarding the disposition of a $10,000 Christmas Eve check "for legal expenses."

Agents under the direction of George A. Lambert are trying to trace $10,000 to see if it was shown on the income tax return of the person receiving it. Acceptance of the money, they said, would put the recipient in a higher income tax bracket.

Attorney John J. Walsh Jr. challenged the Government's power to order Mr. McDonough to surrender his books for the purpose of "trapping third parties" not connected with this case.

He maintained the firm had properly declared its income for the year 1935 and even though the $10,000 was admitted as income the firm still would have to pay no tax.

Judge Brewster ruled invalid Mr. Walsh's objection that his client was called upon to give testimony regarding the tax liability of an unknown person. He wrote that the statute was broad enough to cover information on sums paid to others as compensation for services rendered.

WPA Guidebook Protests Mount

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today fired another cannonade in the rhetorical barrage aroused by the semi-historical, semi-sociological, semi-informational guidebook by WPA writers when, at New Bedford, he told American Legionnaires in convention that he would demand the discharge by Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, of all writers who had contributed "prejudicial chapters" to the work.

Governor Hurley said that chapters had been added to the publication between the time it was approved in Boston and the time it was sent back to Washington.

"If these men don't like Massachusetts and the United States," called the Governor, "let them go back where they came from."

State Librarian Dennis A. Dooley this afternoon completed a six and one-half page report on "Massachusetts: A Guide to Its Places and People," controversial WPA publication, and said that he would present his findings to Governor Hurley tomorrow, when they will be made public. Mr. Dooley declared that lack of time had prevented his mentioning the book's "many important omissions," and that he had considered only its contents.

Meanwhile, Representative Edward D. Sirois, latest politician to turn book critic, recommended to the Governor that state police seize all outstanding copies of the publication. Representative Sirois is a member of the special legislative commission to investigate subversive literature.

Rumors that a new edition of 15,000 copies is planned were denied today by Dale Warren, publicity director for Houghton Mifflin Company, the publishers.

"We still have plenty of copies in stock," he said. "Until the supply is lowered considerably, we shall not think of a second edition. So far, no officials have called our office about the book."

Harry I. Hopkins, national WPA administrator, has declared that the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Boston's Share in the Federal Government's Housing Plan

Public Works Administration — Air View of Big Development in Old Harbor Village

Loyalist Trio Loses Man In Boston Court

A speaking campaign of the three Flaherty brothers in behalf of the Loyalist Government of Spain suffered a casualty today when one of the trio was jailed for three months on a suddenly revived four-year-old charge.

At the same time, the three brothers received assurance from immigration officials that threatened interruptions from their office would not develop to hamper the activities of the two remaining participants.

The old court action which removed Edward Flaherty from the campaign was trotted out by Boston city officials at the exact moment he was speaking in historic Symphony Hall in behalf of the Government for which he fought during the last half-year.

He was the only one of the three native Massachusetts youths who was not wounded in the fighting around Madrid. It remained for him to take the count in a legal battle in the United States.

Sentenced to Deer Island

Edward was arrested as he walked off the stage last night, was refused bail prior to a hearing, and this morning was sentenced to imprisonment on Deer Island by Judge Joseph Donovan in Municipal Court, despite an offer to pay a fine and make full restitution for the 1933 offense.

The only balm for the three young Communists was the announcement by Mary H. Ward, commissioner of immigration and naturalization at Boston, that the Federal Government planned no action to deport them, as had been urged by sympathizers with the Franco insurgent government in Spain.

"We have learned from the Department of State," she said, "that Spain does not require an oath of allegiance to the Spanish (Loyalist) Government from those who served in her army, and since there is no evidence that the Flaherty brothers foreswore their American citizenship by taking an oath of allegiance to a foreign power, the immigration service, dealing strictly with aliens, has no authority to interfere."

The brothers, who were brought

(Continued on Page 12, Column 8)

Pinball Games Ruled Illegal By Vermont Tax Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 20—Because they are games of chance, rather than skill, and therefore "not conducive to the public good," pinball games are not going to be allowed to operate in Vermont, according to Erwin M. Harvey, state tax commissioner.

The commissioner's decision followed a hearing yesterday at which 16 owners offered to pay a 33$ tax on each machine allowed to operate.

"Our law is against any machines of that kind," Mr. Harvey explained today. "Those that are now in the state were never legally in operation. They sneaked by, brought in for the most part in the anticipation that they might be licensed under a law which permitted games requiring an element of skill. Some of the machines had been operated in other states and were kicked out."

He added that among the petitioners were operators from Maine, New York and Massachusetts.

"I told the man from New York he was pretty far from home," commented Mr. Harvey.

The commissioner stated that when the matter came before the Legislature last year, proponents estimated a $70,000 annual tax revenue from the machines. But the certified checks left with him—which would have paid license fees for the 50 or 70 now in the State—amounted to only 6000. Most of the games involve a money pay-off to the winner, he said.

While the law does not provide for any appeal from his decision, Mr. Harvey declared it possible that the petitioners might go to court.

"There's no particular excitement over this matter in Vermont—except on the part of the people who didn't get their licenses," commented the commissioner. "This was just an attempt to get a foothold in our state with these machines—and it failed."

Tariff Increase Sought on Shoes Of Cemented Sole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—New England shoe manufacturers are assured a Tariff Commission investigation of imports of cemented sole shoes, as a result of Senate passage yesterday afternoon of the Walsh resolution directing the probe. Marking up something of an achievement, Senator Walsh got the measure through without opposition, despite the report of Secretary of State Hull that its passage "would have an unfavorable effect upon our foreign trade relations" and might "seriously impede the negotiation" of a trade agreement with Czechoslovakia, main source of the cemented shoe imports.

The resolution requires an investigation of the foreign and domestic production costs of women's and misses cemented sole shoes. It is the hope of Senator Walsh, and of New England shoe manufacturers who have been supporting the resolution, that it will result in a Tariff Commission recommendation to President Roosevelt that the tariff on these shoes be increased from 20 per cent to 30 per cent.

"Already some manufacturers in New England are threatened with the shutdown of their factories because their foreign competitors are rapidly capturing the American market, and their former customers are now buying the imported shoes," states the report of the commission's finance committee to the Senate. "This matter is of vital importance to the American shoe industry, and specially to New England shoe manufacturers, because they produce most of the women's shoes (of compo and McKay construction) that retail for $2 in the United States, and with which the foreign imports, selling at an even lower price, compete." Imports have shown a great increase in the last few months.

Flood Pact Approval Unlikely at Present Session of Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—Two developments today appear to have definitely ended all hope of approval at this session of Congress of the present inter-state flood control compacts for the Connecticut and Merimack valleys. The minority of the House flood control committee, who are opponents of ratification, intended to delay their report so that ratification resolutions for the pacts cannot come before the House before adjournment. No measure can be taken up by the House until it receives from the committee concerned both the majority and—if desired—minority reports.

Another development, which promises to give the resolution of Representative Joseph E. Casey of Massachusetts permitting the states to enter into new flood control compacts, a right of way next session is the reported loss of a committee majority for the present pact. Yesterday the committee, after beating the Casey resolution by a tie vote, approved the present pacts by a 10 to 6 ballot. But it is understood that this morning two members who voted for the present pacts have switched and are ready to support the Casey resolution, thus giving it a 10 to 6 majority. In the light of this development the Casey forces today considered calling a committee meeting to recall approval of the present compacts and to endorse the Casey resolution. It has been at least tentatively decided, however, to abandon the plan. The decision was based on the belief that the present pacts have no chance for Congressional ratification this session and that nothing valuable would be gained by a committee reversal now.

The situation however points to increased prospects for passage next session of the Casey resolution, which is backed by the White House. This resolution would keep out of the proposed new compacts the provisions for state power control and dam ownership which are objected to by the Administration.

Don't Put 'Tickets' Under Windshield Wipers, Is Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 20—Because some automobile drivers had the impression that Worcester policemen were getting a "cut" on all windshield wipers sold in the city, policemen have been ordered to place no more traffic tags under wipers.

In the future tickets for traffic violations of one kind or another will be neatly tied to either door handles or to steering wheels, as the result of an order issued by Capt. Franklin S. Russell, head of the Police Traffic Bureau.

That such an impression prevailed, according to Captain Russell, was indicated by the number of complaints that had been received from drivers to the effect that in placing tickets under windshield wipers, officers had broken the wipers. He said that drivers protested against this practice, stating that it was bad enough to pay fines ranging from $1 up without having to go to the additional expense of having their windshield wipers repaired.

Massachusetts U. Consolidated With Middlesex College

WALTHAM, Mass., Aug. 20 (AP)—Middlesex College, and the University of Massachusetts, by action of their respective trustees, today became part of the recently-chartered Middlesex University.

The trustees of both organizations, meeting on the campus of Middlesex College, voted the consolidation and named a new board of trustees for Middlesex University.

The new board comprises: Attorney C. Ruggles Smith of Waltham, president; Dr. Frank I. Whipple of Lynn, vice president; Dr. John Hall Smith of Waltham, treasurer, and Dr. Horatio S. Card of Boston, secretary.

The new president is 34 years old. He is a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School.

Bumpkin Island Port of Call

For the first time since 1918, a Nantasket-Boston steamer visited Bumpkin Island in the lower harbor today as a port of call. The Mayflower put in at the island to deliver two pianos which Quincy residents donated for use in an institution which recently opened there.

During the war the island was a stop for the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company, as there was a naval training station in operation and considerable passenger and freight trade.

'Old Ironsides' Radiocast Plans

Plans of the Navy League of the United States, sponsors of the nation-wide observance of Navy Day, Oct. 27, include a national radiocast from the decks of the frigate Constitution, better known as "Old Ironsides," at the Charlestown Navy Yard, at noon on that day.

Arrangements have been made by officials in Washington, and it is hoped that President Roosevelt either will come to Boston for the occasion or relay a personal message by telephone from Washington, which will be broadcast from the Constitution.

The Navy Post of Boston, American Legion, has been officially designated to take charge of Navy Day in Greater Boston, and it is making plans for a mass meeting on Boston Common, and a navy ball in the evening.

South Boston Leaky Housing Charge Denied

Federal Projects Manager Reports Contracts Let for Waterproofing

Rent Rules Given

Tenants Cannot Resort to Rooming House Business or Damage Property

Flat denial of reports that walls of the Federal Government's new South Boston housing project are porous and leaking moisture into rooms came today from Frank Creadon, district manager for such projects. At the same time he disclosed that contracts have been let for applying a liquid waterproofing substance to exterior walls.

This prepdration, Mr. Creadon said, is primarily to prevent formation on the brick of the white salt from the water, so common to seaside property in this region. This step, he said, is taken principally for reasons of appearance, not, he emphasized, because the construction of the buildings allows water to seep through.

The reports that the walls were porous grew from rumors widely spread that a porous brick was used to face concrete blocks (also porous), and that plaster had been applied on the inside directly to the concrete blocks, allowing water to seep through.

Extra to Original Contract

Apparently these reports grew in volume when further rumors spread that considerable money would have to be spent in waterproofing the outside of the buildings.

Mr. Creadon said that he was unable to quote the cost of applying the waterproofing substance because it has not yet been determined. He said, however, that this work was not included in the original contract, but would be an extra paid for by the Federal Government.

In the meantime today, the rules and regulations for those signing up in apartments at the New Towne Court in Cambridge, a project similar to the South Boston one, were distributed.

They seemed more stringent than those required in most privately owned apartments.

Designed chiefly to prevent destruction to the $2,270,000 layout, the rules contain 28 specific provisions, to which each tenant will be required to give a pledge of obedience each month, Mr. McMenimen declared. Failure to observe the rules may result in nonrenewal of leases. In fact, the Government retains the right to refuse to renew leases for no reason at all.

Following Are the Rules:

First among the rules is that forbidding use of nails or screws to hang pictures on the walls. Tenants must find some other way to put up their pictures—without marring the walls.

Baby carriages must not be parked in the halls, where they might obstruct pedestrian traffic or become an accident hazard.

Awnings on windows are forbidden.

Advertising, by means of banners on the windows or signs on the doors, is strictly taboo.

No tenant may earn extra money by converting his apartment into a miniature rooming house.

Damage done to the property must be paid by tenants. Three janitors, however, will guard the property night and day to prevent despoliation.

Inspections, some unannounced, will be made regularly to see that apartment dwellers are keeping the premises clean. No unsanitary conditions will be allowed.

Playrooms Planned

Playing by children on front steps of the apartment houses is forbidden. They must use the playrooms soon to be laid out in the basement, or the central courtyard, where they will be under supervision of the housing manager's assistants, who will see that no damage is done the property.

The playrooms, besides serving the children, will also be put in use by adults, who will be allowed to entertain themselves with games, social affairs and dancing—providing they do not disturb other tenants.

Providence Now Owns Parking Meters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 20—The 243 automobile parking meters in use in the down-town section of Providence since last February now belong to the city, the Providence Bureau of Police and Fire announce this week. From the receipts taken from the meters during the past few days the final payment was made to the manufacturing company.

Providence now owns the meters outright and all future revenue from them will go solely to the city's treasury.

The meters were installed as an experiment last winter under an agreement reached between the manufacturer and the city. A small percentage of the receipts was to be retained by the city and the balance was paid to the company to apply toward the purchase price if the city decided to buy the devices.

Officials estimate the weekly receipts at about $600 and the annual revenue at $35,000 to $40,000. During the six months the meters have been in use, one was stolen, one was knocked down by an automobile and three were damaged. The stolen meter was recovered and put back in service.

When first installed a storm of protest was raised against use of the meters, but the protests have dwindled as the motorists in the city have become accustomed to the parking regulatory devices. Indications are that the meters will be permanent fixtures in the business section.

The Week in Rhode Island

Newspaper vs. Stores

Rhode Islanders have been watching with interest developments in a dispute between the five largest department stores in Providence and Providence's new newspaper, the Star-Tribune.

Walter E. O'Hara, president and managing director of the Narragansett Racing Association, acquired the Providence News-Tribune last spring when it was sold by U. S. Senator Peter G. Gerry. Many changes were made in the newspaper and the name was changed to the Star-Tribune.

Last week Mr. O'Hara announced he would refuse to accept any advertising from the five large stores until they agreed to take as much volume of advertising in his paper as they purchased in the rival paper, the Evening Bulletin. He had charged that the stores have supported the Evening Bulletin and discriminated against his paper because the Evening Bulletin is anti-New Deal and he is pro-New Deal. In full page announcements daily during the last week he has presented his arguments, pointing out that the five stores purchased from 10 to 20 times more

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and continued warm tonight and Saturday; moderate southwest to west winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy, preceded by showers in the east portion tonight; Saturday partly cloudy, followed by showers in the west portion in the afternoon or at night; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday, followed by local showers Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday, followed by local showers in the northwest portion Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and probably Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest winds over extreme south portion, moderate southwest and west over central portions and gentle northeast winds becoming variable over extreme north portion; weather partly overcast, possibly with showers over the north portion tonight; Saturday partly cloudy.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	79	80	Minneapolis	70	86
Bermuda	82	86	New Orleans	78	90
Chicago	74	82	New York	78	82
Denver	74	88	Norfolk	78	92
Helena	48	70	Philadelphia	80	94
Jacksonville	80	92	St. Louis	78	94
Los Angeles	66	80	San Francisco	56	66
Miami	82	88	Washington	78	86

A—7:36 a. m. D. S. T. Aug. 20.
B—Maximum Aug. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 11:03 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Saturday, 11:42 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:26 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Colonial—
Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones in "The Firefly." Daily, 2:30 and 8:30.

Boston—
"I Cover the War," with John Wayne, 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:25. Also "One Mile From Heaven," featuring Claire Trevor, Sally Blane, Douglas Fowley and Bill Robinson. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 3:55, 6:30, 9:05.

Fenway and Paramount—
"You Can't Have Everything," with the Ritz Brothers, Don Ameche and Alice Faye. Fenway: 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Borneo," produced by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson. Fenway, 2:20, 5:28, 8:35. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Love Under Fire," starring Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 11:30 a. m., 4:45, 7:30, 10:15. Stage: "Rhodes of Syncopation," featuring Nick Lone Jr. and Johnny Burke.

University—
"The Singing Marine," with Dick Powell. 2:45, 6:55, 9:15. Also "Fly Away Baby," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. 1:40, 4:55, 8:05.

Tremont—
"Treasure Island," with Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper. 10:24 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8:13. Also "The Marked Woman," with Bette Davis and Humphry Bogart. 8:00, 11:50 a. m., 3:11, 6:34, 9:58.

Radio Programs
Page 10

Uptown—
Edward Arnold and Jean Arthur in "Easy Living." 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Also "Born Reckless," featuring Rochelle Hudson. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9.

State and Orpheum—
Barbara Stanwyck and John Boles in "Stella Dallas." Both theaters, 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 10. Also "The Devil Is Driving," with Joan Perry and Nana Bryant. Orpheum: 10:05 a. m. Both theaters: 1:40, 5:10, 8:45.

Modern—
"San Quentin," with Pat O'Brien and Ann Sheridan. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Exclusive," with Fred MacMurray and Frances Farmer. Charles Ruggles, Lloyd Nolan and Ralph Morgan. 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 3:45, 6:35, 8:25.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Coolidge Corner—
"Charlie Chan at the Olympics." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Woman Alone," with Sylvia Sidney. 3:40, 6:40, 9:45.

Memorial—
"It's All Yours," starring Madelein Carroll and Francis Lederer. 10 a. m., 1:08, 4:16, 7:24, 10:32. "Flight From Glory," with Chester Morris and Whitney Bourne. 11:32 a. m., 2:43, 5:51, 8:58. Also technicolor picture "The Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth."

Fine Arts—
"Rembrandt" starring Charles Laughton. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

South Station Theater—
Travel to the Caribbean, Golf Sport, Travel Ruins of Old Mexico, Sahara Desert, Edgar Kennedy Comedy.

Music

WPA Concert—
Trimount Orchestra under the direction of Richard Cosby. Adult Recreation Center, 10 Eden street, Charlestown, 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture of the Museum's Treasures by Mrs. Hayward. 11.

Field and Forest Club—
Houghton's Pond outing; swimming. Meet inside Mattapan Station at 2.

Buckley to Be Candidate for Kelly's Post?

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The critical barrage which Thomas P. Buckley, outspoken Democratic state auditor, laid down against Lieut.-Gov. Francis E. Kelly for the latter's campaign against William F. Callahan, Democratic State Commissioner of Public Works, has started talk of a Buckley-Kelly struggle for Lieutenant Governor in 1938.

The possibility of a campaign "feud" developed last night when Mr. Buckley spoke before the Plymouth County Democratic League and questioned the motives of the Democratic Lieutenant Governor in attacking Mr. Callahan's administration of the public works department.

"I am obliged," Mr. Buckley said, "with some reluctance to challenge the sincerity and public-mindedness of the Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth in instigating what apparently is a personal and deliberate 'fishing expedition.'"

Mr. Kelly has been leading an attack upon the public works commissioner in connection with land damage settlements on highway and other projects and on "extras" in connection with contracts.

Endorses Callahan Record

As a result of his speech last night, Mr. Buckley stands as Mr. Callahan's principal defender. Of Mr. Callahan, he said:

"I . . . can endorse Mr. Callahan's administration as an honest one, and one in which the taxpayers of the commonwealth have received every dollar of value."

Should the Buckley statement start political warfare between the two Democratic leaders, the 1938 Democratic nomination fight for lieutenant governor will seethe with bitter oratory, it is believed.

It is regarded as certain that before attempting to oust Mr. Kelly from his lieutenant governor's position, Mr. Buckley has or will weigh Mr. Kelly's ability as a campaigner. The latter's defeat of Leverett Saltonstall, Republican candidate, in the 1936 election, was one of the surprises of the election year.

Forecasts Not Borne Out

It is recalled that Mr. Saltonstall undermined his own campaign by devoting most of his time to aiding other Republican candidates; also that Mr. Kelly won even though most political observers, correct in their predictions in all other state contests, named Mr. Saltonstall as a sure winner.

That Mr. Buckley is one of the most outspoken Democratic officeholders is evident by his statement last night that "Mr. Callahan is, like ourselves, a member of the Democratic party, and therefore is entitled to a slight bit of partisan consideration from the members of his own party. As a matter of fact, if information from engineers in the department is correct, the commissioner did a very great favor for the Lieutenant Governor through a promotion in the department two days before he was sworn into office."

These remarks bring into the open party policies which usually are practiced under cover by both major political groups. Yet the speech is typical of Mr. Buckley who more than once, by his open statements, has announced his allegiance to the spoils system, while others have adhered to the spoils system without public announcement.

Governorship Seen as Goal

It is widely believed that Mr. Buckley desires eventually to climb a few rungs on the political ladder. He is now serving his second term as state auditor and is considered one of the best Democratic vote-getters. Political observers believe his eyes are set on the governor's office as his political goal.

With Governor Hurley a definite political power at the moment, Mr. Buckley is certain to avoid a gubernatorial contest in 1938. On the other hand, if he considers the time ripe, he may, it is thought, challenge Mr. Kelly's right to continue as lieutenant-governor for a second term.

Edgar M. Mills.

'It's All Yours' a Bright Comedy

"It's All Yours" is easily the brightest film of the summer. It is not conspicuously subtle. It is a trifle too sentimental to qualify as brilliant comedy. But it has been expertly fashioned. It abounds in comic situations. Its dialogue is highly amusing. Its acting in both principal and subordinate parts has been drawn from the upper brackets of Hollywood. And its direction has the pace and polish that mark expert workmanship.

Three players share the chief parts in what might easily have been a commonplace triangle story. Madeleine Carroll is the secretary to a millionaire, who by his own confession had treated his nephew like "Simon Legree on Mondays and Mother Machree on Tuesdays." Francis Lederer is the playboy-nephew who understandably expected to inherit his uncle's wealth. Mischa Auer is a baron who prides himself on his skill as a fortune hunter.

The ball is set rolling when the money is bequeathed to the secretary and the nephew is cut off with the traditional dollar. It is kept in motion by the lady's endeavors to win the nephew's affection, and her irritation when he stubbornly refuses to respond to her advances. It is given unexpectedly amusing twists by the incursion of the baron and the latter's ardent suit, enlivened by such incidents as his description of a bull fight, his insistence on his completely professional matrimonial standing, the pugilistic bout into which he is inveigled by the nephew or the instruction which he gives the lady in the arts of romance.

Miss Carroll is an accomplished comédienne. Mr. Lederer has the effervescent enthusiasm that suits the beset nephew. Mr. Auer preserves a proper solemnity in the midst of his comic exploits.

But it may be suspected that the real secret of the success lies in the direction of Elliott Nugent. In years past, he and his father, J. C. Nugent, were responsible for more than one amusing play on the stage. To those whose memories go back that far, it is not surprising to find him now enlivening the course of the screen.

"Love Under Fire"

Loretta Young and Don Ameche are players of large popularity, so it is of no great consequence that "Love Under Fire," which brings them to the screen at the Metropolitan, is a slender little comedy. Regardless of the story that Gene Fowler, Ernest Pascal and Allen Rivkin have tossed together, admirers of the actors doubtless will welcome the opportunity to see them again.

Nominally the setting for "Love Under Fire" is Spain; actually it might have been anywhere. Spain presumably was chosen as a convenient excuse for the military disorders which come to the rescue of the authors in moments of difficulty. When the pace begins to lag, on rush the soldiers.

At the beginning, Mr. Ameche is presumed to be a Scotland Yard man vacationing in Spain, and Miss Young is an attractive Englishwoman who catches his fancy. Before long the lady is accused of stealing a pearl necklace and Mr. Ameche is ordered to return her to England. Pearls not being sufficiently valuable, a collection of diamonds turns up apparently as the chief concern of the Spanish rebels. Messrs. Fowler, Pascal and Rivkin do not go so far as to imply that the diamonds were the cause of the war. But so far as they are concerned, the jewelry is a more important objective than Madrid.

Pearls, diamonds, Miss Young and Mr. Ameche are mixed thoroughly with Spanish rebels seeking to secure the stones, with Frances Drake striving to escape with the jewels, with Borrah Minevitch and his gang hoping to be off merely with their harmonicas and whole skins, and with E. E. Clive wondering whether the boilers of his tramp steamer will hold together. To these ingredients is added a dash of Sig Rumann alternately ordering his fathful lieutenant shot for losing the gems, and promoted for apparently recovering them. After this recipe is baked for an hour and a half, the dish is removed from the fire with Mr. Ameche and Miss Young happily united and both collections of precious stones neatly explained.

The screen is rolled up; the curtain rises; and Nick Young Jr., bounces out to start the stage show of the week.

"Borneo"

Besides his adventures at the Metropolitan, Mr. Ameche is conspicuous at the Paramount and Fenway in "You Can't Have Everything," which has been seen previously downtown and is now combined in a double bill with Martin Johnson's last travel film, "Borneo."

Like most pictures of tropical exploration, "Borneo" is more entertaining than expectation promises. It has the conventional quota of animal sequences neatly arranged to provide a rising curve of interest. There are flying snakes, tree-climbing fish and proboscis monkeys, with tree-growing oysters to provide a rare delicacy for the explorers.

The final scenes are devoted to the capture of a huge oranga-outang bagged by a native, after long effort, to be shipped off to a zoo. It is an incident in which undoubted movie suspense is mingled with some qualms for the sensitive observer. But on the whole the film is first-rate of its kind. Lowell Thomas provides comment.

"Zola" Coming

"The Life of Emile Zola," with Paul Muni as Zola and Joseph Schildkraut as Dreyfus will be shown the week of Aug. 30 at the Community Playhouse in Wellesley, and at the Colonial Theater in Boston.

E. F. M.

Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"

Tremont Temple and the Federal Music Project were joint sponsors, last night, of a performance of Mendelssohn's infrequently sung "Lobgesang." The singers were the State Chorus and, as soloists, Eleanor Steber (soprano), Etta Bradley (mezzo-soprano), and Bruce Norman (tenor). The Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra took charge of the copious instrumental portion of the score. A. Buckingham Simson was conductor.

The "Hymn of Praise," despite its impressive proportions and despite the fact that it is a product of the composer's maturity, is neither first-rate religious music nor first-rate Mendelssohn. The composer could write at times with a zest that transformed the sentimental grammarian and produced such masterpieces as the "Midsummer Night's Dream" music. That zest is long delayed in the music performed last night. t Iis almost wholly absent from the long introductory "Sinfonia" in three movements—especially from the central Allegretto, which might have been developed from a rejected sketch for a third "Venezianisches Gondellied" for the Songs without Words. A drab and repetitious barcarolle it is. The opening Maestoso has the merit of introducing a pompous motive that reappears most effectively in the jubilant final chorus; the Allegro is pure cliché; an Adagio religioso, on the other hand, has mood and a certain note of authentic feeling.

No novice, Mendelssohn writes vigorously and skillfully for the chorus, smoothly and gracefully for the soloists; he is at his best, perhaps, in the expressive tenor solo of Part VI and the magnificently ingenious and exuberant concluding chorus already alluded to ("Ye Nations, Offer to the Lord"). But a characteristic charm also resides in the graceful coupling, interweaving and alternation of the voices in the duets for sporanos and for soprano and tenor. It is a music of the mid-nineteenth-century drawing room rather than of the church, but that need not interfere with its enjoyment in the concert hall. These duets had, moreover, the advantage of displaying the soloists' considerable taste and musical imagination, and at the same time making less apparent their technical imperfections. All three deserved much credit, as did also—under Mr. Simson's thoughtful direction—the highly competent and well-schooled chorus and orchestra.

A small audience applauded warmly.

S. S.

PROVINCETOWN
On the Luxury Liner
S.S. STEEL PIER
Sailing daily 10 A. M. (D. S. T.) from Long Wharf, foot of State St. Ret. 7:45 P. M. Dancing, deck games, cafeteria. $2.00 round trip. Cape Cod Steamship Co., Boston. Hub. 2650.

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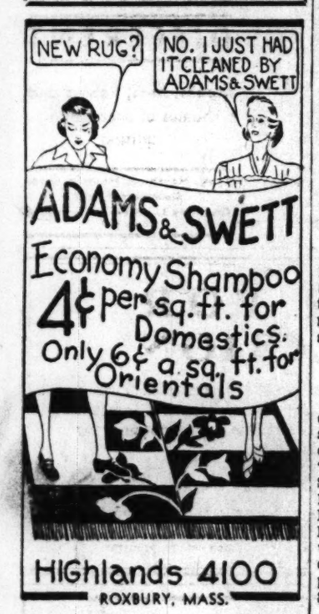

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THE BLUE STORE
Dudley Street Terminal, Boston, Mass.

Antiquarians Bidden to Meet at Maine River Town

Founders' Day celebration arranged in church at Alna on the Sheepscott —Annual reunion is marked by talks on olden time of shipbuilding and lumber trade.

ALNA, Maine, Aug. 20—Descendants of the first settlers of Alna will observe Founders' Day and hold their annual services on Sunday, Aug. 22, in the old church, the second oldest now standing in the State. The venerable structure, plain and austere as a Puritan, is of a type now rarely found in New England and one of two such buildings left in Maine. It still serves in its original capacity as a town meeting house.

The Founders' Day address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Gilkey of Chicago, and the historical sketch will be presented by Dr. Lawrence A. Averill, professor of education at the State Teachers College, Worcester, Mass.

The date, 1789, in large black numerals over the meeting house door, records that its age is the same as that of the national government's, for in the year in which its massive timbers, each 10 inches or more in thickness, were raised, Washington was inaugurated the first President of the United States. Time was when the church was surrounded by a thriving community, when stage coaches rumbled by it on their way inland from the coast to Augusta, and when mariners returning from months of service on distant seas welcomed a sight of its yellow clapboards and its faded red blinds. Time, however, and changes in industry, have left the meeting house almost deserted.

No steeple or belfry, no columned façade, no richly ornamented cornices, no imposing arched windows proclaim the structure an architectural masterpiece of Colonial days. It dates from a harder age, when men wrestled with the stony soil, hewed their lumber by hand from virgin timber, or worked with clumsy tools in the shipyard. Money was scarce when Joseph Carleton with the aid of his fellow townspeople raised the structure. The great riches of Maine's sea trade were still a few years in the future.

In keeping with Puritan tradition, the old church became a center for government as well as for worship. Although the few descendants of its builders meet in churches nearer their homes in other parts of the township, they still gather for town meeting, for elections, and for Founders' Day in the meetinghouse on the hill.

Fortunately for posterity, the community has prized the quaint structure and has preserved it in its original state. When one enters its cool shadowy interior, the barn-like exterior is forgotten. Facing the door is a high pulpit with massive sounding board overhead. Yes, the ponderous leather-bound Bible is waiting for the minister, and the square box pews with the high partitions expect the congregation that now comes but once a year. Perhaps the tithingman's seat will be occupied by another, because it is no longer the custom to awaken the male members of the community with a rap on the head from that worthy's knobby stick or to arouse nodding ladies with a tickling feather under the chin.

When the church observed its centennial in 1889, an account of the proceedings records that hundreds gathered by stage coach, farm wagon, "dashing barouche," and on horseback. If you come on horseback today you will find the iron "hitchin'" rail still nearly surrounding the building, and if you come in the rain up the winding dirt road, you can still use the enormous, antique, curlicue wrought-iron footscrapers that emphasize rather than enliven the severity of the exterior.

Alna, the site of the meetinghouse, was originally the North Precinct of the ancient district of Pownalboro. Five years after the meetinghouse was built, it became New Milford, and in 1811 the township acquired the more distinctive Latin name of Alna, which recalls the many alders growing on the banks of the Sheepscott River. Among the several sections that go to make up the township are:

Head Tide, birthplace of the poet, Edwin Arlington Robinson; the old English name of Puddle Dock; and Sheepscott Bridge, where in other years square-rigged vessels were built.

Drawn by P. Wentworth Saunders

Meetinghouse at Alna, Maine

Interior Showing Box Pews, Column-Shaped Posts and Elevated Pulpit

Exterior of Structure Designed Like a Dwelling

Berkshire Festival Is Given Anonymous Check for $10,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 20—Within a week after Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conducted the final concert at Tanglewood, here, the Berkshire Symphonic Festival has received an anonymous check for $10,000, it was announced today. The gift was from "a friend of Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith," president of the festival and chairman of the campaign for the music shed at Tanglewood.

"America is ready for just such a great musical center as contemplated," said the donor, "and we are fortunate that such a tremendous start has been made toward realization of the ideal. Isn't it about time we recognized that we have great music in America? Let us all get behind the sponsors of the festival, whether we live in Bangor, Maine, New York or St. Louis."

Army Chaplain Named

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Lieut. Col. William Richard Arnold was nominated yesterday as chief of chaplains of the regular Army. President Roosevelt sent his name to the Senate for confirmation.

Shrewsbury to Get New High School With PWA Funds

Allotment of $176,400 in Government funds for construction of a new junior and senior high school building in Shrewsbury was announced today by State PWA Director Andrew H. Peterson. Estimated cost of the building totals $392,000. When completed, the school will accommodate approximately 900 pupils and contain a gymnasium and auditorium, capable of seating 1000 persons.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Aug. 21

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Boston Is Second In Customs Duties With $51,468,434

The Federal Government "looked at the record" today, found the port of Boston had provided $51,468,434 of the total revenue of $487,311,521 from customs duties for the fiscal year ending June 30.

New York supplied nearly half of the total, receipts at that port being $223,617,954. Second on the list was Boston, Philadelphia was third with $30,060,454.

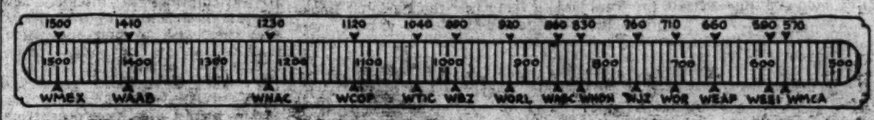
The figures were received today by Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs at Boston, from Frank Dow, assistant commissioner of customs at Washington.

Said Mr. Maynard: "Boston has taken its rightful place in the sun of world commerce. Despite the congestion on ocean terminals last winter and spring, thousands of tons of imports continued to flow to this port from all parts of the world, indicating the renewed whir and clatter of machinery in New England's diversified industry.

When recovery set in, some months ago, the barometer of import values and collection of duties pointed sharply upward. Mr. Maynard's forecast that "happy days are here again" was for a long time challenged. Not a voice was raised today, however, in the face of the documentary evidence of Boston's unprecedented recovery. Mr. Maynard's title of "No. 1 Optimist" goes undisputed.

The record, in the order of the sums collected: New York, $223,617,954; Boston, $51,468,434; Philadelphia, $30,060,454; Chicago, $16,636,104; Baltimore, $15,523,881; Buffalo, $14,632,254; New Orleans, $13,325,754; San Francisco, $11,758,585; Los Angeles, $10,263,231; Norfolk, $8,741,237; Duluth, $8,311,628; Pittsburgh, $7,008,675. Thirty-five other ports had smaller totals.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Wightman tennis	Salzburg Festival from	Arthur Lang, songs	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Wightman tennis	Austria	"The City Sleeps"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	Organ recital	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sports reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Sport program	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loists; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Studio interview	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; music	Sport comment	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Popular soloists	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	NBC vocal recital	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 Continental Music	Piano team	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Flute quartet	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; news	"Lum and Abner"	Talk, Bill Cunningham	"The Fact Finder"	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Soloist and orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Music Hall: comedy; soloists; or-	Campbell's Royalists	Lucille Manners, so-	"Music for Today"	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15 Hal Kemp's Orch.;	Harmonia ensemble	prano; Revelers Quar-	"Music for Today"	Editorial Digest
8:30 Alice Faye, songs	"Death Valley Days":	tet; Rosario Bourdon's	Happy Felton's Orch.	D. Brissettl's Orchestra
8:45	dramatic sketch	concert orchestra	"Let's Play Games"	"Your Invention"
9:00 Hollywood Hotel:	"Believe It or Not":	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Grant Park concert	"Detective Drama"
9:15 dramatic - musical	Robert L. Ripley	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Grant Park concert	"Detective Drama"
9:30 revue; vocal solos;	Grant Park: Women's	Court of Human Rela-	Sammie Kaye's Orch.	"Professional Hour"
9:45 Ray Paige's Orch.	Symphony Orchestra	tions: sketch	Sammie Kaye's Orch.	"Professional Hour"
10:00 "Evenings With Pa-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"First Nighter"; sketch	"Les Miserables"; Orson	David McSweeney, songs
10:15 pa Haydn"; drama	vocal soloists	"First Nighter"; sketch	Wells; orchestra	"Melodic Tones"
10:30 Harold L. Ickes,	Network speaker	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time"; drama-	D. Brissettl's Orchestra
10:45 See'y of Interior	Stringing Along"	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	Frank Gillis, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	Herb's Orchestra
11:15 Napoleon's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Herb's Orchestra
11:30 Address, Sen. Jos.	"Slumber Hour"	Talk, James A. Farley,	Shep Fields Orchestra	W. Bryant's Orchestra
11:45 Guffey, Penna.	Promenade Concert	Young Democrats	Shep Fields Orchestra	W. Bryant's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special: organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Musical Clock	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"; music	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	The Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade: music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Hits and Encores	"Mac and Moore"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Ray Block, pianist	"As You Like It"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 Dalton Trio	"As You Like It"	Studio speaker	Morning Carnival	"Tex and Ginger"
9:30 Fiddler's Fancy	"Breakfast Club"	Variations: music	Morning Carnival	Piano Moods; songs
9:45 Fiddler's Fancy	"Breakfast Club"; news	Variations: music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Garden talk	"Sweethearts of Air"	Charioteers: quartet	"Singing Strings"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15 R. Maxwell, songs	"Raising Your Parents"	"Vass Family"; vocal	"Choir Loft"; organist	"Front Page Drama"
10:30 Let's Pretend	"Raising Your Parents"	Chautauqua Concert:	"Tunes for Two"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Let's Pretend	Bill Grens' Orchestra	Georges Barrere, cond	Bachelors: quartet	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Organ recital	NBC vocal recital	Network program	Variety program; orch.;	Vocal recital
11:15 Organ recital	Minute Men: quartet	Nancy Swanson, songs	soloists	"Uncle Ted"
11:30 Concert Hall: Com-	Nagel's Rhumba Orch.	"The Mystery Chef"	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 pensky Trio	Nagel's Rhumba Orch.	"Melody Men"	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 Jack Shannon	News; Noonday Revue;	Walter Kidder, baritone;	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 songs	soloists; orchestra	violinist; organ	Luncheon music	Italian Radio Review
12:30 George Hall's Orch.	Hessberger's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Music Weather
12:45 George Hall's Orch.	Hessberger's Orchestra	Concert ensemble	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 The Captivators	"Our Barn"; children's	News Service	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Vocal recital	program	"Song Pictures"	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Madison Ensemble	National Farm and	Marimba Melodies	Happy Felton's Orch.	Short story editor
1:45 Madison Ensemble	Home Hour: Grange	Three Girls and Boy	Happy Felton's Orch.	Quakertown Varieties
2:00 Wightman Cup tennis matches,	program; Homestead-	Sports reports; music	Mary Williams, so-	Quakertown Varieties
2:15 from Forest Hills,	ers Orchestra	Sports reports; music	prano; orchestra	Network soloist
2:30 L. I., Ted Husing	Don Fernando's Orch.	Sports reports; music	Sport reports	DiPietro's Orchestra
2:45	Cadets: quartet	Sports reports; music	Sport reports	DiPietro's Orchestra
3:00 commentator	Sport comment	Sports reports; music	Red Sox - Washington	Organ concert
3:15 Wightman match	Happy Jack, tenor	Sports reports; music	baseball game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Network program	Ricardo's Caballeros	Sports reports; music	Red Sox - Washington	Sport reports
3:45 Sport comment	Ricardo's Caballeros	Sports reports; music	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Wightman match	Matinee Club: Kogen's	Sports reports; music	Red Sox - Washington	Sport reports
4:15 Wightman match	Orchestra; soloists	Sports reports; music	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 Wightman match	Matinee Club: Kogen's	Sports reports; music	Red Sox - Washington	Sport reports
4:45 Wightman match	Orchestra; soloists	Sports reports; music	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 Wightman match	Little Show; orchestra	Sports reports; music	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:15 Wightman match	and soloists	Sports reports; music	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	Les Brown's Orchestra;	Sports reports; music	Sport reports; records	Junior Variety Show
5:45 The Boston Hour	Studio musicals	Kaltenmayer's Kinder-	Sport reports; records	Junior Variety Show
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show	garten: sketch	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Ben Feld's Orch.	Tennis résumé	News Service	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; Sport Col.	News; "Whither Mu-	Sport reports	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Yesterday's music	sic?"; talk; orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Count Basie's Orch.	Message of Israel:	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	speaker; organ	"El Chico"; revue	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
7:30 Concert Hall:	Jim's Question Bee	Tennis résumé	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Songs and Patter"
7:45 Jacques Jolas	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic sketch	Charioteers: quartet	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Saturday Night	Home Towners: music	Piano duo	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Dance Parade"
8:15 Swing Club	Nola Day, songs; orch.	Meredith Willson and	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Travel talk
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	Network program	his orchestra	"Music of the Stars"	D. Brissettl's Orchestra
8:45 sketch; soloists	Network program	Linton Wells, talk	"Music of the Stars"	"Mello Melodies"
9:00 "Professor Quiz":	National Barn Dance:	Network program	"Louisiana Hayride":	DiPietro's Orchestra
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Swim revue; soloists;	comedy and music	Herb's Orchestra
9:30 "Hollywood Show-	vocal groups; Hoosier	octet; orchestra	"Ecstasy"; Frederick	Studio musicals
9:45 case"; musical	Hot Shots	"Special Delivery":	Stark's Orchestra	D. Brissettl's Orchestra
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	Chicagoland Music	dramatic sketch	Chicagoland Music	"Organesque"
10:15 vocalists; male	Festival: Negro cho-	NBC Jamboree: Sylvia	Festival: Negro cho-	Milton Kellem's Orch.
10:30 trio; guest soloist	rus; soloists; concert	Clark, monologist; im-	rus; soloists; concert	Milton Kellem's Orch.
10:45 Patti Chapin, songs	band; orchestra	personator; soloists;	band; orchestra	Frank Gillis, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; music	orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	B. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:15 B. Berrigan's Orch.	Sport comment	News Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	B. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:30 Ossie Nelson's Or.	Jerry Blaine's Orch.	Carlos Molina's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Willy Bryant's Orch.
11:45 Ossie Nelson's Or.	Jerry Blaine's Orch.	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Day's End"; organ

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Regardless of whether she is a green freshman or a sage senior, the girl who is going away to college this year will have a lot of fun buying all the necessaries for the wardrobe trunk that probably is already standing in her room . . . just waiting. Because this is the year when the college girl's wardrobe is going places: and she can pack clothes that not only are serious, but a shade on the giddy side as well.

Plaids are all over the place . . . but show us the girl who'll mind. For there always has been, and no doubt always will be, something about a plaid material that's suggestive of that spic and span look, and crisp white collar and cuff sets. To say nothing of the fact that they're definitely youthful . . . though they're not limited to those of college age. These are the vivid clan plaids, with a name for each one. Sometimes it's the whole dress that's plaid, other times it's the plaid skirt (most of them pleated, although some are cut on the bias), and the plain monotone blouse, and the next time it's the jacket that's plaid, while the skirt is of some dark, plain color. You have your choice.

❦ ❦ ❦

Three-Piece Suits Grow in Popularity

Three-piece suits are popular. Not only can the outfit be worn all together for the cold, football days, but for warmer days the suit itself can be utilized, all tricked up with tailored blouses, frilly frills, scarfs and what not . . . just by way of variation. And then the skirt can be worn separately; that is, topped by the inevitable soft, woolly sweater (with the long sleeves still rolled up, when it's matter of business . . . like studying!).

Our college girl's afternoon dresses, which will usually be found going right on into an informal evening, will be draped thither and yon, with a choice of the rather high, straight across the base of the neck neckline, or a very low V. But regardless of the height or length of the neckline . . . the skirt will be short. As short as 15 inches; depending on the girl and her particular taste and desires.

After a long day in classes, the average girl will welcome the party that allows her to indulge in clothes that are really dress-up! Because it is then that she can blossom out . . . with clusters of curls, flowers or even feathers right plump on top of her head (and this bit of decoration, by the way, adds to one's height), a decolletage such as she hasn't worn before, and shimmery satin gowns that are practically guaranteed to make even studious Ella practically a Directoire belle!

♣ ♣ ♣

The Latest Word in Skirt and Jacket

Speaking of plaid back there a way, reminds us of the short and chunky (which is just the last word as far as effect goes) jacket and skirt your daughter can buy at Jays. The skirt is plaid, and pleated, and topped by the jacket, which is made of nothing less than nice warm, lambs' wool. Reefer pockets that she can shove her hands right down into . . . not only because every other girl on the campus walks along that way, but for warmth as well! These two pieces can be bought separately, if you like, . . . but if the budget allows, it'll be nice to own both of them at once. Especially "on account of because" the jacket has a lining that matches the plaid in the skirt. Which makes it really something. The outfit is $49. But if you simply want the jacket, it's $39. And incidentally Jays' has a booklet filled up with good-looking clothes for those who are going in for either college or a career this season. It's one of those things you'll want to look through, just to let you know what's being worn here and there. And they'll send you one if you will drop them a line.

❦ ❦ ❦

A Patented Slip That Really Fits

The newer dresses with the corseted look can well stand a slip that really fits; not one that simply hangs and gives out a bulging line here and there. A slip such as Filene's very own . . . the one called the Star-slip. Which is so good that it's been bearing up very nicely under a number at the U. S. Patent Office! It has been cut on those long slim Princess lines, with an uplift brassiere that goes along with it. It has the hooks on the side to make it fit all the better. The material is Nu-loom, a rayon-crepe that has been woven of du Pont Rayon yarn, with a look about it that says it'll wear. The seams are double stitched, which is supposed to make them strain-proof. In tearose or white. Up on the third floor in the underwear shop. $1.19.

Janet Treat.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature)

Sunday's Features

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Wahlberg Brown string ensemble.
10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Blaisdell Woodwind Ensemble.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Music Hall: string quartet, pianist; trumpeter.
1:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Poet's Gold"; readings by David Ross with music.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), The Magic Key: Tex O'Rourke, Jean Sablon; Marian Teiva; interview; symphony orchestra.
3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Everybody's Music"; Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Dr. Hans Kindler, guest conductor; Deems W. Neely, narrator.
3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Chautauqua Symphony Concert: Georges Miquelle, 'cellist.
4:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "From Berlin: 700th anniversary of founding of city.
4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The World Is Yours": Smithsonian drama.
5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "There Was a Woman"; drama and music.
5:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Helen Traubel, soprano; orchestra.
6:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Tim and Irene," with Bunny Berrigan's Orchestra, in "Fun in Swingtime."
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ernest Gill and his California Concert: soloists; orchestra.
7:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Columbia Workshop: dramatic sketch: Galsworthy's "Escape," Part 2.
7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jane Froman; Don Ross; vocal trio; D'Artega's Orchestra.
7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fireside Recital: Helen Marshall; Sigurd Nilsson.
7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Summer Stars: Col. Jay C. Flippen; Francis White; Enric Madriguera; piano duo; comedy duo; chorus; Oscar Bradley's Orchestra.
7:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Georgia Price and the Passing Show of Radio: soloists; orchestra.
7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Symphony Orchestra, Werner Janssen, conductor; Allan Jones; Loretta Lee.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Edgar Bergen; Don Ameche; Dorothy Lamour; W. C. Fields; Nelson Eddy; Glenda Farrell; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Milton Berle; Wendall Hall; artists; Andy Sanella's Orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Headless Horseman"; Stephen Vincent Benet operetta; original music; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Jimmie Wallington, m. c.; soloists; orch.
8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Hi, There, Audience"; Ray Perkins; soloists; trio; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Universal Rhythm"; Frank Crumit; Richard Bonelli; soloists; orch.
9:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Music Camp Concert from Interlochen, Michigan.
10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Grant Park concert, Chicago; Marcelli's Orchestra.
10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Sunday Night Party: James Melton, master of ceremonies; Robert Dolan's Orchestra; Donald Dickson; Wyn Murray; Tom Howard; New Yorkers Chorus; Elissa Landi.
10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Rhythm and Romance"; Harold Stokes' Orchestra and soloists.

Highway Goes to Park

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y., Aug. 20—Storm King Highway, hewn years ago out of rock on the face of Storm King Peak about 400 feet above the Hudson River, is to be turned over by the State to the Palisades Interstate Park, it was announced by park officials. The park's jurisdiction over the road will eventually extend from West Point reservation to the Catskill aqueduct.

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Increased Costs Act as Deterrent On New Building

The $4000 home of 1936 costs $4820 today in Greater Boston, according to a survey of 83 American cities by the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company.

If purchased during the boom days of 1926 to 1929, the $4000 home of 1936 would have cost $5292, the survey revealed. Or if bought only four months ago the cost would have been $4624, or about $200 less than it costs today.

These building trends in Greater Boston were declared by the insurance company to be indicative of price rises throughout he nation, resulting, it was said, in widespread postponement of home building plans by hundreds of disappointed families in the moderate income brackets.

Though 1937 residential construction thus far shows a substantial percentage increase over the meager levels of the past few years, the report stated, activity has fallen far short of predictions, which foresaw a home building boom in 1937 generated by the combination of widespread economic revival and a tremendous housing shortage. Furthermore, the margin of improvement over 1936 is shrinking as new cost increases take effect, according to a consensus of real estate boards, mortgage loan companies and architects in 65 of the 83 cities checked in the survey.

Up 15 Per Cent From Last Year

The identical home which could be built for $4000 at average wage and material levels of 1936 cost $4602 today, an increase of 15 per cent; home building costs have jumped 5½ per cent since March 1, and now stand at 94.8 per cent of 1926-29 boom levels, according to the study.

In five out of 16 major cities in which comparative costs are tabulated in the report, residential construction costs exceed the 1926-29 averages for those cities, namely Cincinnati, Cleveland, Minneapolis, San Francisco, and Seattle.

Prevailing opinion quoted in the report is that increased costs have hit the building of small homes hardest. "The prospective builder of a higher priced home is affected more or less temporarily—he either raises more money eventually or decides to take less house for his money," stated one observer quoted in the report. "But the necessary boost of $500 to $800 in the price of a small home has the effect of putting out of the prospect class numerous families of modest income who were formerly potential buyers. Contractors in many localities report that it is already difficult to build even a small modern house for under $5000."

Many speculative builders are out of the market, according to the report, having canceled earlier plans for an active building year. Many residential contractors are ceasing contract work in July, declaring that for the immediate future at least they will undertake new construction only on a cost-plus basis, with the buyer taking the risk of wage and material boosts.

High Cost Loses Jobs

Architects and contractors report the loss of many jobs previously contemplated, when cost figures are presented. "Out of 33 residential jobs figured in the last 90 days, only three are going ahead," is a typical comment from a Minneapolis building contractor.

Rentals must increase 25 per cent generally to catch up with present building costs and encourage new construction, according to a large building publisher's response. "People are afraid to put up rental property because of the inadequate return on their investment. We must expect higher rents next fall, and another boost in the spring. Two more rent advances aggregating 25 per cent will probably make new building profitable again."

In 18 of the 83 cities reporting in the survey, however, home building has been affected little or none by the rise in costs. One of the bright spots of the situation is that considerable prospective new construction money has been diverted into the purchase and improvement of older houses; the floating supply of distress property left by the depression has been practically cleaned up in many cities.

Some observers point out that sheer pressure of housing needs will eventually force resumption of building operations, regardless of higher costs.

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Colonial New England Provides Motif for New Architectural Type

Cape Cod cottage, Garrison House, Georgian and Dutch colonial furnish inspiration — Old types, heated by fireplaces, were cold and drafty and without baths —New types following old lines have modern heat and air cooling and are insulated—Kitchens are equipped with labor-saving devices and baths are a delight.

The Real Estate Week

Dominating Greater Boston's checkerboard of modern home developments is a distinct architectural style which, although originated by the early American settlers, is as appealing to home buyers this summer as it was in those days when the Wayside Inn at Sudbury, Mass., was a port of call for almost every rattling stage-coach.

From coast to coast, architects are coming to New England in growing numbers to glean inspiration from the architectural types of houses which are strictly of a "Way Down East" character. These homes are well preserved in many communities. In some towns, they are more in evidence than new homes. But in new home developments, the builder takes keen delight in matching exteriors with architectural creations of several past generations of which there are many remaining examples such as the Wayside Inn, the Capen House in Topsfield, and the old Baldwin homestead in North Woburn.

In Greater Boston, modern building deviates very little from the old architectural types. Hence, side by side, the old vies with the new, almost alike as two peas, with builders trying in some instances to improve on the old by mixing several types of construction.

"Improving" Cape Cod Cottages

The original Cape Codder, for instance, had an unbroken pitched roof, but modern builders find that more room is provided, plus more air, by building dormer windows. On some up-to-date Cape Cod houses, the dormer idea is carried clear across the front of the roof to look more like the Dutch Colonial. The Colonial Garrison home with its second-floor overhang, resembling the old blockhouses, has been given an Elizabethan touch by building bay windows on either side of the front door.

Thus only by purchasing one of the original old homes can the buyer assure himself that modern building genius has not tried to improve upon the old style of architecture. Some home seekers commute 25 to 30 miles in order to live in one of the old homes. It is their proud boast that up in the attic there are roughhewn timbers which once gave back the echo of spouting muskets fired by Revolutionary soldiers. They invite their friends in to inspect the old wooden spikes still holding the beams in place as they did more than 200 years ago.

Like Empire chairs and the Victorian sofas which daughters of daughters of old Boston families infrequently discover in cob-webbed attics of famous Beacon Hill, the mellowed New England home seems to increase in worth as the years roll by.

Old Houses Were Cold

But modern construction, which follows so closely the exterior designs of early New England homes, has a far different story to tell for interiors. As a matter of fact, were it not for modern heating systems, many of the older-type dwellings would be scarcely livable today. Where fireplaces were the only means of heating in the old days, automatic steam and hot-water systems now do an acceptable job.

Cooking facilities for the early New England home embraced a fireplace with trammels, spiders and ovens. For a degree of winter comfort, the early settlers were obliged to pile 40 to 50 cords of maple, oak and birch close to the house, ready for use in the fireplaces. There were no household bathing facilities to speak of. Hot water came only from kettles and pots swinging continually over the fires. Sewerage disposal had not been considered. Average winter temperatures indoors ranged from 20 to 30 degrees above the outdoors. If the weather was zero outside, it was difficult to get room temperatures above 30 degrees, excepting immediately around the fireside.

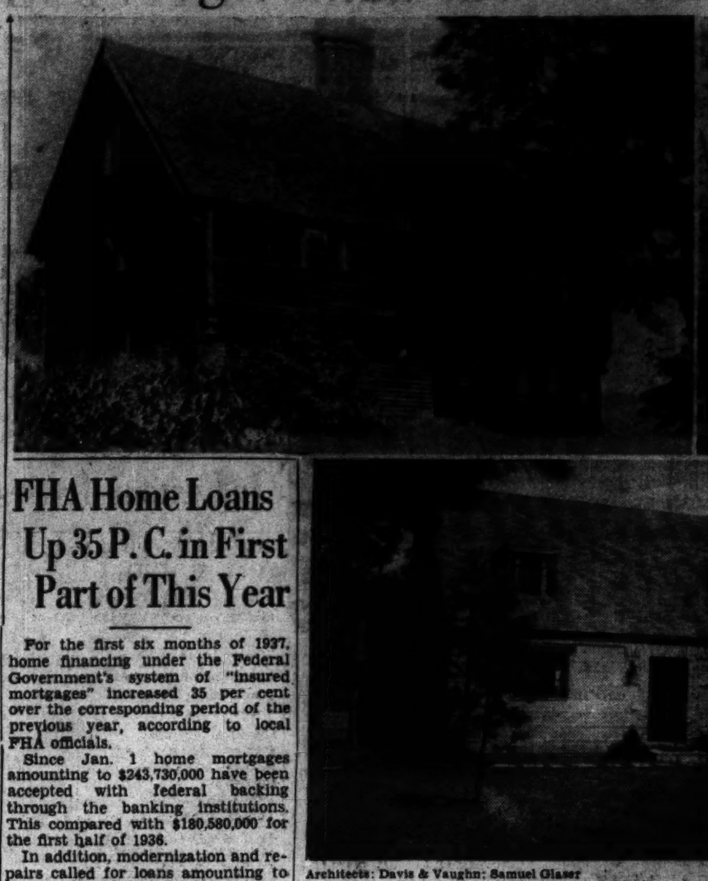
At night, when the fires faded, temperatures dropped inside to only 10 degrees higher than outdoors. Rooms were drafty and warm only in spots.

Comfort Is Now Assured

But what has the home buyer today who selects one of those early American homes as a model for exterior design? Modern automatic heating equipment, air-conditioning and summer cooling, a labor-saving kitchen, automatically heated and cold running water, automatic refrigeration, tiled bath with hot water available at all times, complete sewerage disposal systems, and rooms that are maintained at even temperatures night and day from 70 degrees upward regardless of outside weather conditions.

Drafts have been almost eliminated, insulation keeps homes cooler in summer and warmer in winter and where the early settlers had to build annexes in which to store their winter's supply of firewood, the modern home requires only a 275-gallon tank for oil, or a sealed bin large enough for a few tons of anthracite, or no space at all if the fuel is gas, piped in over the regular system.

Such equipment is a normal, 1937 demand from home seekers. But if George Washington, who is said to have been a guest at the old Wayside Inn, were to ride through Greater Boston once more, realtors insist he would admit that the "dollar of today, if spent on a home, would go even farther than the silver coin which Washington is reputed to have thrown clear across the Potomac river."



Architects: Davis & Vaughn; Samuel Glaser
"Cape House at Topsfield, Mass., Built in 1683, the Garrison House Type — Modern Reproduction of Colonial House in Newton by Davis & Vaughn, Architects and Builders
Concrete Home in Sharon, Full Basement and Air Conditioned by Samuel Glaser, Boston, Architect — New House in Belmont Hill Development on Concord Pike by J. W. Knowles, Developer

FHA Home Loans Up 35 P. C. in First Part of This Year

For the first six months of 1937, home financing under the Federal Government's system of "insured mortgages" increased 35 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year, according to local FHA officials.

Since Jan. 1 home mortgages amounting to $243,730,000 have been accepted with federal backing through the banking institutions. This compared with $180,580,000 for the first half of 1936.

In addition, modernization and repairs called for loans amounting to more than $560,000,000 during the three years of FHA operations in that field, which expired in April. April was the peak month for loans this year, whereas the high level for 1936 was not reached until June.

The breakdown by months, showing the remarkable increases in loans under the FHA since 1935 is as follows:

Home Mortgages Accepted for Insurance			
Month	1935	1936	1937
Jan.	$514,380	$21,531,888	$29,097,100
Feb.	2,136,480	19,182,530	30,160,750
Mar.	5,101,596	29,026,845	44,096,100
Apr.	7,926,354	31,343,686	50,943,100
May	11,109,683	38,442,313	44,387,436
June	13,264,901	36,156,338	*46,000,000
	39,053,394	180,583,466	243,733,636

The reliability of 5703 private financial institutions making mortgages throughout the United States under the Federal system, was held responsible for the fact that American families were turning to this method of achieving homes at the rate of 2500 a week.

Approval of a lending institution by the Housing Administrator is equivalent to recognition of the stability and financial soundness of the institution.

In Boston Today

Labor Rivalries Behind Action

(Continued From Page 9)

Company ended the possibility of a tie-up of the steamers Evangeline, St. John and New York, scheduled to sail from Boston tonight with crowds of week-end travelers. The Evangeline is due to sail for Yarmouth, N. S., the St. John for St. John, N. B., and the New York for that metropolis.

Efforts to tie up vessels of the other lines were continued by the union, however. The lines still subject to the strike call are the Clyde-Mallory, Savannah, Waterman, New York and Cuba Mail and Bull Lines.

Two vessels in this group arrived at Boston this morning—the Pan Royal of the Waterman Line and the City of St. Louis of the Savannah Line. Towboat crews recently organized here by the N. M. U. were ordered to refuse to aid in moving these boats.

The three unions seeking dominance among seafaring folk have tied up shipping on previous occasions in their efforts to force employers to recognize one and disown others.

The N. M. U., which called today's walkout against eight coastwise shipping lines, recently voted in convention to affiliate with the Committee for Industrial Organization and is conducting a referendum among its members on the convention action.

The Marine Transport Workers of the Atlantic, against which the walk-out was called, was formed recently under the direction of Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, which in turn is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It is seeking to ally eastern seamen with the already powerful organization of eastern longshoremen.

These two are the spearheads of the C. I. O.-A. F. of L. battle in the shipping industry, with Mr. Ryan, already powerful in the East, resisting efforts of his former subordinate, Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader, to make his rule national in scope.

The third union, the International Seamen's Union, is the old A. F. of L. craft union for seamen, which has been torn by internal strife and is now weak. Its place is expected to be taken largely by the new vertical union formed by Mr Ryan.

Of the eight lines against which today's strike was called, four operate to Boston. These are the Eastern Steamship Lines, Clyde-Mallory Line, Savannah Line and the Waterman Steamship Line. The others operating elsewhere are the Morgan Line, New York and Cuba Mail Line, Newtex Line and Bull Line.

Besides the three Eastern Steamship passenger vessels in Boston today, there were three other ships of lines affected by the strike. N. M. U. representatives fitted up a gasoline launch, named the C. I. O., to meet other ships of these lines as they enter port and inform the crews by loud speaker system of the strike.

3 Bridges in Two Bridges; Village Wants New Name

TWO BRIDGES, N. Y., Aug. 20 (AP)—In the interests of accuracy, this western New York hamlet may change its name.

A third bridge over Oak Orchard creek was dedicated Aug. 18.

Dr. Ben Howes, who was the parade marshal, said today some citizens thought "Three Bridges" would sound all right and would reflect progress.

WPA Guidebook Protests Mount

(Continued From Page 9)

whole furore is the result of a publicity scheme. Reports from two major Boston bookstores show that it is selling steadily. The Old Corner Bookstore and its branches estimate a sale of slightly more than 100 copies so far, while the Personal Bookstore recorded sales of 50, with some branches not reporting.

Among those to mount the rostrum in a tirade against the guidebook was Robert Gardner Wilson Jr., city councillor and Republican candidate for Mayor, who said, "apparently Federal funds are now being used . . . for official communist propaganda."

"Instead of having WPA workers' funds forwarded to Communists in Europe and Spain, it would be better to have a full edition of the book shipped there," said Mr. Wilson.

Referring to the "dastardly blowing up of the homes of a presiding judge and one juror who figured in the Sacco-Vanzetti case" as "a typical example of communistic justice," Mr. Wilson said that as a member of the bar he has been amazed at the criticism of the trial by such men as Felix Frankfurter.

Other officials who have protested against the guidebook include Senators David I. Walsh and Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Representatives John P. Higgins, Charles L. Gifford and Edith Nourse Rogers, as well as Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook.

Mr. Cook, along with Governor Hurley, endorsed the book before he knew what it contained.

David K. Niles, WPA administrator, has promised an investigation of the publication while Mr. Hopkins has announced he would ignore requests for a probe.

"If we acted on every complaint we get down here we would never get anything done," remarked Mr. Hopkins.

Providence Pike Extension Plan

William F. Callahan, commissioner of public works, today said a new section of the Worcester-Providence turnpike will be constructed this year if the Federal Government approves the new road-building program of the department, recently submitted to Washington.

This section would extend southerly from Millbury to the central turnpike in Sutton, a distance of 1.2 miles. The road would be a double-lane, with center grass plot.

Plans call for two grade separations. One of these would be at Wilkinsonville road and the other at the central turnpike.

The cost of construction of the unit is estimated at $310,000. It is proposed to build the road under the Hayden-Cartwright Act by which the Federal Government contributes one-half of the cost and the State the other half.

Speech on Far East Rift

Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, head of the Chinese Service and Trade Bureau, will be the speaker at the "friendly forum" Sunday evening at the Hyannis Federated Church. Dr. Hsieh, speaking from his knowledge of the political situation in China and his grasp of conditions in the Far East, will present "The Chinese-Japanese Conflict and How It Affects America." At a similar forum in Chatham last Aug. 15 Dr. Hsieh attracted the largest attendance of the summer season.

Original Ideas Found to Win Chief Award at Flower Shows

The New England Garden

There is more to winning awards in flower shows than merely raising something good. Recognition in the various classes in a competitive show is obtained very often as a result of preparation and presentation rather than of really superior content. The competitor must give his flowers, no matter how well grown they are, every opportunity to be displayed to the very best advantage. Neither judges nor the public will take time to analyze material in poor condition or in poor arrangements.

According to the records of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, there are scheduled for this season more late summer flower shows than ever before. Garden clubs in almost every city and town are attempting to interest new friends in gardening by this means. Also they wish to find out where, in their locality, they find superlatively grown material of all sorts. They want to exchange ideas and discuss the results of various cultural schemes that have been tried.

It is one of the most worth-while experiences in gardening to participate in these shows. It is an inspiration, especially, perhaps, if you win some award, but an inspiration anyway to see the public enjoying products of your garden. Setting up the exhibit is great fun. There are so many ways to arrange any kind of flowers. Also there are so many things to think of when dealing with background material, containers, tables, labels, and the host of gadgets that go to make up a successful exhibit.

If you have never taken part in a competitive flower show, 1937 is a good year to start. Whether you receive a blue ribbon or not, it may be a greater thrill than any in your preceding garden experience.

Daisies Full Out

There are a few little things that the beginner should keep in mind in preparing and staging material. The first is about cutting the flowers. Of course, everyone uses a sharp knife and cuts diagonally; but for show purposes, a little more care is needed. It is important to cut the material late at night or very early in the morning. The stems should be of such a length that the flowers would look as natural as possible in the container in which they are to be exhibited.

It also pays to be careful of the condition of the flowers at the time of cutting. Daisylike flowers are best cut when fully out. They will hold up two or three days that way. Roses and peonies should be cut before they are half open. Spike flowers that develop from the bottom of the stem should be out only a short way up. Gladiolus, for example, should be cut before the second floret is open.

The best time to cut the flowers really is the evening before and then harden them off all night. The flowers should be placed in any deep receptacle of cool, fresh water immediately after cutting. Then they are kept in a cool, shady place until time to go to the show. A cellar where the temperature is 45° to 50° is ideal.

Splitting Woody Stems

In addition to the hardening off process, it is a good idea to give the stems of some flowers special treatment so they may better withstand the arduous showroom conditions. Woody stems should be split up 3 or 4 inches. Semi-woody stems, like chrysanthemums, should also be split. Splitting gives the stem more raw area through which to absorb water. Soft-stemmed flowers should have their stem-ends dipped in boiling water to sear them. Then plunge them in cold water. Flowers with hollow stems should be submerged to a point over most of the leaves for best results during the hardening off.

When the flowers are ready to go to the exhibition hall, they should be packed very carefully. If it is necessary to pack them. Large corrugated cardboard boxes, lined with newspapers, are probably the best shipping boxes. The blooms are laid in layers very carefully with waxed paper between them so they will not be bruised.

At the exhibition hall, if you have your own containers, all you need to do is to find a convenient place to work in setting up your exhibits. If the organization sponsoring the show provides the containers, it is best to arrive early enough to find suitable vases for your own material. Just before show time, the vases are apt to be too well picked over.

In arranging your blooms, allow enough time so that you can be sure to achieve the effect you want. Strive to express some definite thought. Think of height and balance. Remember, there is a host of little details that make up a successful arrangement.

For the judges, it is very important to have your entry placed in the proper class and properly labeled. Also the public wants correct labels, because many flower show attendants are there to obtain new ideas. Exhibitors must be sure those ideas are correct ones.

Codman Hill Case Session Postponed

At the request of Attorney George R. Farnum, special counsel for the Boston Finance Commission, the Codman Hill Construction Company hearing, scheduled to continue today, was put over to Monday. At that time Mayor Mansfield will avail himself of the privilege, won from the Fin Com yesterday, of cross-examining the commission's witnesses who have testified in regard to work done by Codman Hill for the city and the George Robert White Fund.

The postponement will not affect vacation plans made by Assistant Corporation Counsel Joseph T. Brennan to sail for Europe at noon tomorrow. Mr. Brennan has attended the hearing, advising city officers, but is not counsel for the Mayor, according to the Mayor's own statement. Attorney Brennan and Mrs. Brennan will leave tonight for New York to sail on the S. S. Paris for six weeks in England and France.

Mayor's Demand For Bids Raises Cost of Lights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 20—Advocate of red-tape cutting, who apparently believe the quickest way of doing a thing is often the best, are enjoying a quiet laugh at the expense of Mayor John S. Sullivan because of his insistence that the law be complied with in the installation of flood lights at the high school athletic field.

Several weeks ago a subcommittee of the school committee authorized the Giant Manufacturing Company to install flood lights for use at night football games this fall.

Mayor Sullivan ordered the work stopped and the equipment returned to the company on the grounds that the committee lacked authority to spend money, and that the law had been violated because no bids had been advertised.

The chairman of the school committee explained that the work had been contracted for because the belief prevailed that the committee had a right to act inasmuch as the lights were to be paid for from gate receipts rather than budget money.

The law department upheld Mayor Sullivan. Work was stopped, the equipment returned and bids advertised. When the bids were opened this week, the contract was awarded to the Giant Manufacturing Company as the lowest bidder, but at a price $500 higher than the price for which the company had agreed to do the job originally.

Rothwell Urges Stop to Business Decentralization

Heading of every effort to increase the efficiency of the central Boston district as a place to do business rather than subsidy this central district to decentralization and possible decay was advocated today by James M. Rothwell, president of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, in a vigorous message to every member of the exchange.

Practically every American city, he said, is suffering from decentralization, the difference being only in the extent of distress. During the past eight years, he pointed out, there has been an almost continuous decline in the volume of trade, "yet almost every city will show a very definite development in its suburban business districts."

"With less business or no increase in business, the support which makes possible suburban business areas must be taken from central districts. This migration, great or small, must be deducted from the rent roll of in-town business and to this extent it has had its effect on capital values in Boston proper."

Too Many Business Centers

From Mr. Rothwell's viewpoint, there were two things which produced value—scarcity and desirability. Capital values and adequate income from central district land, he said, depend on the two qualities cited. Hence, "we must direct our attention toward them if we hope to regain the income which has been lost to Boston."

Since business districts have been allowed to multiply until a substantial part of city areas are now zoned for business with little consideration for increasing the efficiency of older established districts, the problem faced by Boston proper, said Mr. Rothwell, is to cause scarcity and increase desirability and efficiency.

Artificial Advantages

"Suburban business areas do possess some advantages over central districts and they are entitled to profit by these favorable balances. They have, however, been given artificial advantages to the detriment of older central districts, and these advantages should be taken away in order that they may be placed on a fair competitive basis.

"We must bend our efforts to increase the efficiency of the central district as a place to do business. The most important part of this task is the development of favorable public opinion. The central business district of any city is the city's invitation to business ventures. No city can compete with its neighbors for manufacturing or distributing business unless the facilities for conducting such business are highly and efficiently developed. A substantial part of all people employed makes its living within the central district. Residential sections cannot exist without some place of employment and that place of employment cannot exist unless there is developed an efficient business district."

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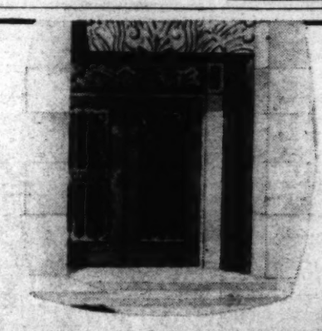

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Eastern Point Yacht Club Tends Strictly to Its Racing

It was founded by a man who wanted more racing in the club of which he was a member, and lacking it, he took this way of breasting the waves—Club ever since has been notable in racing events on the North Shore.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 20—Only ten years a yachting organization, the Eastern Point Yacht Club, modern exponent of ancient Gloucester seafaring traditions, has risen in its youth to become one of the most race-minded clubs along the North Shore.

Nestled atop amber ledges that shelve into cold Gloucester Harbor, Eastern Point overlooks both the mouth of the famed fishing center and the sea where its racing mariners match each other in a battle of sail.

Since its beginning in 1923, when John Greenough shifted his mooring from the East Gloucester Yacht Club to form the new organization, the Eastern Point Yacht Club has been a racing club. In fact, Mr. Greenough sifted away from the old club because of his interest in racing. He wished to start a club that would race.

Mr. Greenough introduced the Sonder class which started the Eastern Point Yacht Club rolling along the North Shore yachting circles during its first year. At that time there were 11 of the old boats racing, but every year saw the withdrawal of one or more until today Eastern Point is rid of the famous Sonders.

Hopes for New Clubhouse

At the same time there were also six or eight Cape Cod Knockabouts which soon became juniors' boats.

Eight years ago the club bought the old Beachcroft Hotel for the purpose of remodeling the hotel for a clubhouse. However, the scheme was soon given up because of the necessity for a long pier.

A summer residence beside the old hotel was then bought and remodeled and a pier and floats were constructed. The club hopes that some day a new building will be constructed.

Looking over its small harbor, the landsman finds all racing yachts. There are two or three power boats mooring in Eastern Point waters, but even they are taken into hand by the racers to tow the boats on their various jaunts to Marblehead, Annisquam or Rockport.

The late John Greenough was an oldtime racer in the P class, Sonders and handicaps. His chief mate and crack skipper is now steward at the Eastern Point Club—Jim Walen by name. He takes the younger boys and girls in hand, teaching them the "rules of the road," various tricks in sailing and racing, and above all, keel-hauling them when they don't behave.

Lends Salty Charm to Club

Jim Walen, who acts as chairman in the Gas House, old sub chaser house, lends the oldtime charm of Gloucester men of the sea to this ambitious club. He is largely responsible for the consistently good showing of the Eastern Point juniors in the North Shore junior races. They run to Jim with every type of question, and the sage of Eastern Point yachting circles gives them the answers.

Jim Walen was a member of the crew when Mr. Greenough's Onda won the Puritan Cup. W. Starling Burgess, Onda's designer, skippered Greenough's yacht to the famed New England yachting trophy triumph. Jim also acts as boatman and during Marblehead week he carried all the skippers to and fro during Race Week dailv.

Eastern Point's racing fleet today is made up of 15 Triangles, 15 Cape Cod Knockabouts, four Stars and four R boats. As the Sonders began to break up, the North Shore club began buying Triangles from Marblehead.

The Cape Cods have been used by the juniors since the club's founding. Today, an age limit of 14 years is placed on the skippers in this class. The R Class has also graduated from Marblehead with four of the long and narrow rating class moored off Rocky Neck.

Professionals Race Yearly

Each year the professional skippers have a race in which they use their owners' boats or borrowed boats, a practice started by Mr. Greenough and Ed Williams. Lady Skipper's races were also started by Mr. Greenough and are sailed for annual prizes. Another feature race is the Mehlman Memorial Cup race for the Triangles. This trophy was donated by Harry H. Walker, commodore this year, and goes to the winner of the run to the whistling buoy off Thatchers and back. The boat winning the trophy twice retains permanent possession.

The Obstacle Race is restricted to skippers in the Cap Cod class. Before the start each boat remains at its mooring, the sails all furled and the jib in a club locker. The race starts at the club float with each skipper rowing in to the club for his jib. The winner is picked by a board of judges who not only decide on sailing speed ability but for seamanship and accurateness in carrying out rules of the races.

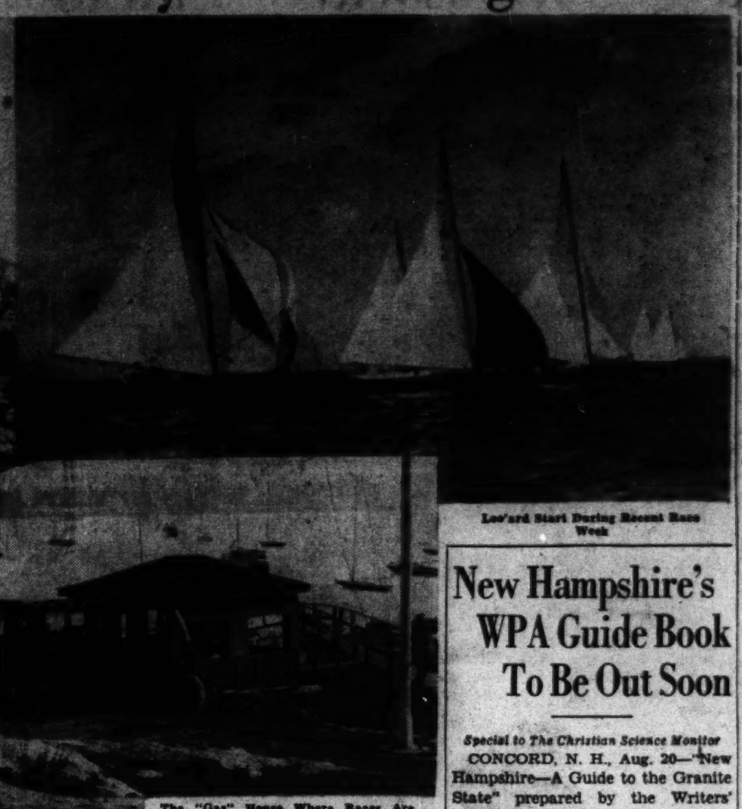
Incorporated in 1930

Each class has seasonal trophies besides the various special trophies put up by the Race Committee and the Executive Committee. Almost 50 races are scheduled for the Corinthians of the Eastern Point Yacht Club.

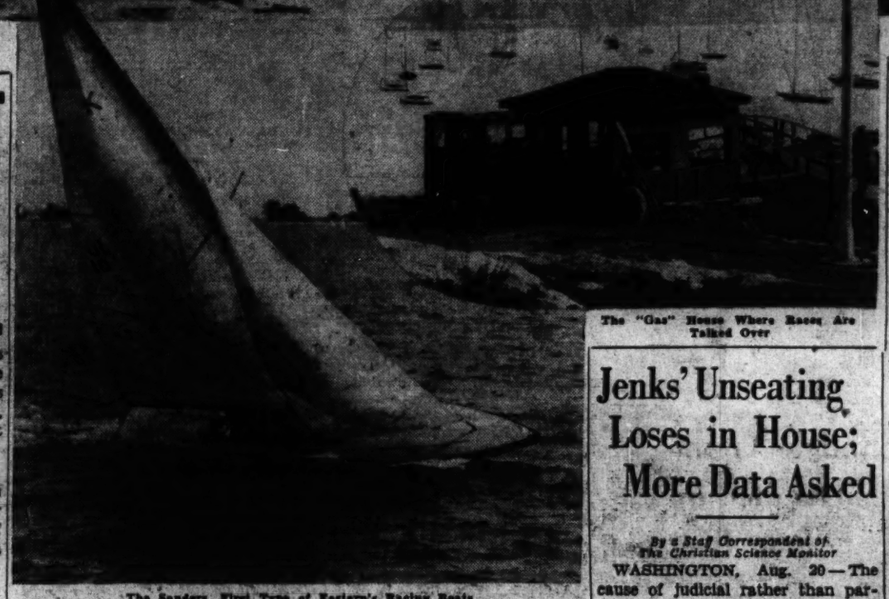
The Eastern Point Yacht Club was not incorporated until 1930 when William P. MacDonald, Phillip M. Tucker, Frederick Holdsworth, William D. Elwell, Max Talbot, Stephen W. Sleeper and Samuel Pillsbury petitioned the state with the intention of incorporating the club.

Today, as the Eastern Point Yacht Club builds a strong foundation midst the North Shore yacht organizations, a wide-awake executive committee is leading the organization. Harry W. Walker acts as commodore, Parker W. Whittemore, vice-commodore, and Johnathan S. Raymond, secretary and treasurer.

By a Staff Photographer
The Eastern Point Yacht Club at Gloucester



Lee'ard Start During Recent Race Week



The Sonders, First Type of Eastern's Racing Boats

The "Gas" House Where Races Are Talked Over

Next Port, Rockport

This is the eighteenth in a series of 23 articles revealing the histories and traditions of North and South Shore yacht clubs appearing in the local pages of The Christian Science Monitor on Tuesdays and Fridays. Next Tuesday deals with the Sandy Bay Yacht Club at Rockport.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 280 stations in the United States, and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Daily, 11 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Daily, 11 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Daily, 11 a. m., and 4:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 and 6 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Week days, 4:30 and 6 p. m., WIXAL, (shortwave) 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 12:45 and 6 p. m., WIXK (shortwave), 9.57mc.
Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 4 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Week days, 7:30 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Thursdays, 5 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester—No regular time assigned, WFEA, 1340kc.
Portsmouth—Week days, 10:15 a. m., and 4:15 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WCAX, 1260kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:15 a. m. and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Week days, 4:15 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Week days, 4 p. m., WQDM, 1210kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 9 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave
Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 4:30 and 6 p. m., WIXAL, 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 12:45 and 6 p. m., WIXK, 9.57mc.

Canada
Manitoba

Winnipeg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5 p. m., CJRO, 6.15mc, CJRX, 11.72mc.

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Bremen's 150th Crossing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—When the Bremen of the North German Lloyd Line sailed here yesterday for Europe, she began the second lap of her 150th round trip in trans-Atlantic service. The vessel has carried 345,000 passengers and transported 3400 automobiles across the Atlantic, officials of the line said.

Jenks' Unseating Loses in House; More Data Asked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—The cause of judicial rather than partisan decision on contested elections to the House of Representatives won a striking victory yesterday when 144 Democrats joined with 76 Republicans, 7 Progressives, and 4 Farmer-Laborites not to unseat Arthur B. Jenks (R) of the first district of New Hampshire.

The party-controlled House elections committee had recommended the seating of Alphonse Roy (D) and this action was rather expected by observers. But so greatly have the lines of party discipline been relaxed in the present Congressional atmosphere, and so favorable an impression has Representative Jenks made in the House that only 130 Democrats voted with the elections committee.

The insurgent majority adopted a resolution instructing the elections committee to go to the little town of Newton, in Rockingham County, N. H., and take the testimony of its 458 residents shown to have voted last Nov. 3. In the evidence on which Mr. Roy's case was based, 34 of these voters were alleged not to have voted, and their ballots cannot be found. They are shown to have voted for Mr. Jenks in the tally sheets, and it is to determine whether they voted or not that the elections committee is being sent to New Hampshire. Mr. Jenks, in the heat of House debate, offered to pay the expenses of the committee himself if only they would go to the Granite State and interview the solid citizens of Newton. He felt it would only cost $300.

Decision Not Reached

The case is a knotty one, filled with many discrepancies, and final decision has not definitely been reached. Representative Jenks made an effective defense of his own case on the floor of the House speaking in what he called "good, plain New Hampshire language that I learned years ago."

To the defense of the good name of Jenks sprang Representative Virginia E. Jenckes (D) of Indiana. Said she: "While Arthur B. Jenks is a Republican from the great State of New Hampshire, and Virginia E. Jenckes is a Democrat from the great State of Indiana, we are both interested in defending the integrity of the name of Jenks."

New Hampshire's WPA Guide Book To Be Out Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 20—"New Hampshire—A Guide to the Granite State" prepared by the Writers' project of the Works Progress Administration is expected to be published shortly under the sponsorship of Gov. Francis P. Murphy.

In his introductory in the volume Governor Murphy will declare:

"New Hampshire, land of scenic splendor and a thousand and one endearing charms, has long been a region of great attractiveness to travel-minded people both in this country and abroad. The causes which have excited this interest are numerous and varied.

"Though long hoped for, it has never been feasible to provide for the information and assistance of the growing army of friends of New Hampshire, or for the use of the citizens of the State, a concise, official guide to its recreational facilities and its diverse cultural attractions.

"Other states and large cities, especially foreign counties, have been alert to the need for such sources of information for the use of travelers and, with excellent profit to themselves, have made them available. It has not been possible to attempt the preparation and the publication of such work in New Hampshire, however, due to the excessive costs involved.

"This year, thanks to the liberal program of the Federal Writers' Project and the facilities of the Works Progress Administration, New Hampshire is to have an adequate, dependable guidebook. This publication, which I have every reason to believe is dependable, was officially sponsored by me on behalf of the state. To its successful compilation, many branches of the state and local governments and other agencies have freely contributed time and material. Its preparation represents untold labor on the part of those responsible and a large expediture on the part of the United States Government.

"For this generous gift to New Hampshire, made without the direct contribution by the state of a single cent, I am most grateful to the federal authorities. Lacking their help, publication of this work would not have been undertaken. They will, I am sure, derive great satisfaction from the favor with which the public, to whom I earnestly recommend it, will receive this guidebook."

Farm Folks' Study Week Ends At University With Circus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 20—The hundreds of rural folks, young and old, who have been attending the annual Farmers' and Homemakers' Week at the University of New Hampshire here and Camp Carlisle, the 4-H Club camp, will go home with knowledge of how to obtain more enjoyment and profit out of farming.

As far as education is concerned the men take in the lectures and the exhibitions of farming methods, while the women study housekeeping. The young people put in their week at Camp Carlisle. Most of the entertainment has been held jointly.

This afternoon all else gave way to the first 4-H club circus, which was complete with three rings, a side-show, clowns, animal acts, and strange types of animal life.

Recreationally, the week serves as a climax to activities carried on in rural communities in previous months. The finals of the amateur nights held in various parts of the state are run off. The finals also of one-act play competition and the chorus groups are held.

Likewise, the instruction offered serves as a climax to the field gatherings that are held throughout the state by extension workers and by county agents.

At the session devoted to poultry, the operation of the Derry egg auction as a co-operative marketing agency for members of the New Hampshire Poultry Growers Association was urged.

A. C. Kline, assistant director of the Harvard Forest at Petersham, Mass., warned the woodlot owners that "the present and apparently ever-increasing destructiveness of insect pests and diseases is in a large measure due to man's continual disturbance of the natural checks and balances in the organic world, and his tendency, at least in America, toward specialization, concentration and forced production without regard for nature's laws."

In recent years there has been a concerted drive to have farmers with small woodlots realize the financial value they represent and to care for such property so as to increase the yield and to cut only on the basis of the sustained yield.

Garden Day was set aside in the interest of vegetable gardens, flower gardens, and the growth of shrubs and the like for landscaping. Beautification of farm property through development of flower gardens, use of shrubs, and general landscaping was advocated.

Nearly 500 boys and girls with 13 adult leaders have been attending the week's activities at Camp Carlisle, which is operated in the interests of 4-H clubs. Attendance at the camp is somewhat of an honor. The older campers come as a reward for project work done in the individual 4-H clubs. The greater part of the younger campers come as delegates from their clubs back home. In addition to the club activities at the camp, the young people are given an opportunity to become acquainted with the University of New Hampshire, which many of them will attend when they graduate from high school.

Governor Addresses Legion

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 20 (AP)—Just a "buck private in the rear rank" a year ago, Charles P. Hurley today addressed the 19th annual convention of the Massachusetts Department, American Legion, as the first Legionnaire-Governor of this State.

The husky former member of the U. S. Navy was given a prolonged ovation as he rose to speak. In place of the frock coat and silk hat that usually denotes a chief executive, Governor Hurley wore the blue and gold uniform of the Legion, the uniform he wore at Springfield a year ago when he insisted, although then State Treasurer, marching with his own post from Cambridge.

He declared, in his address, that "as we look across the waters to Europe, we see at least three once-great nations in the throes of international strife, violence, death and destruction, and in each one, there are forces which would cast out of men's lives and souls any vestige of thought or worship of God."

He called on the legion to combat forces designed to "incite a spirit of revolt against the constituted authority of orderly government."

"You and I realize," he declared, "that democracy is the form of government which requires the greatest amount of willing obedience from the people, because democracy does not rely on force.

"Therefore, it is for you, and for me, as true Legionnaires, to present to the people, so far as we are able to do so, a body of laws and the administration therefore which will deserve to the earn the largest measure of willing obedience from the people."

Today various county councils elected officers.

They included: Norfolk County, Phillip Wallace, Brookline, commander; Robert H. Luce, Dedham, vice-commander; Worcester County, Harry E. Lees, commander; John Conway, vice-commander; Franklin-Hampshire Counties, Dr. J. M. Murphy, commander; Roy L. Bickford, vice-commander; Berkshire County, Harold Herrick, Dalton, commander; Eugene Murphy, Pittsfield, vice-commander; Essex County, Joseph Hines, Swampscott, commander; Cornelius Kelleher, Salem, vice-commander; Hampden County, Thomas F. Burke, Springfield, commander; Arnold P. Estelle, West Springfield, vice-commander.

The Forty and Eight, play unit of the Legion, meanwhile made plans for a busy day.

Flaherty

(Continued from Page 9)

up in Norwood, Mass., returned a few weeks ago from Spain. Besides Edward, the others are Charles and Francis. Charles was Communist candidate for United States Senator from Massachusetts last year.

The charge on which Edward was jailed this morning was use of an automobile without permission. He is alleged to have taken a motor car from a parking lot on Stuart Street, Boston, at which he was employed, on Oct. 6, 1933, and collided with another machine that evening.

Arrested at that time for unlawful use of the car, Edward was given a three-month sentence by Judge Donovan, the penalty being suspended on condition that he pay for $250 damages to the machine. Officials said today he had not made restitution for the damage and had not reported to probation officers.

A. S. Karff, attorney for Mr. Flaherty, offered at a conference to have his client make full restitution today and pay a fine, if the youth were released, but Judge Donovan refused this offer. "It is too late," the jurist announced. "The defendant has been wholly and completely unco-operative with the probation officers, and I won't do anything for him. If I did, it would make a farce of the whole probation system."

The judge announced there is no appeal from his decision, since it is a probation case.

New Hampshire Senators Ask Changes in Industrial School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 20—Removal of some of the trustees of the State Industrial School at Manchester and changes in the school's personnel are recommended by the committee of the State Senate which has been conducting an investigation of the institution. The report was submitted to the Senate yesterday.

The committee also pointed to the need for better living conditions at the school as well as a better morale among the officers and employees of the school.

Other recommendations included: better provisions for mental and physical education — in particular, training in the trades and in manual arts; social and welfare work; better management of the school's farm; and the installations of modern business methods of handling the institution's business affairs.

Long Under Fire

The industrial school has been under fire for some time. When the move for an investigation first got under way George Aylesworth, then superintendent of the institution, presented his resignation. When the term of one of the trustees expired, Gov. Francis P. Murphy named a new trustee instead of renaming the former trustee. During the administration of former Gov. Charles W. Tobey (new congressman) the school was also under fire and the board of trustees was replaced.

"In view of the recent history of affairs at the school," declares the senatorial report, "and the alleged lack of morale among the officers and employees, it would seem for the best interests of the school that most of the trustees who were serving prior to the beginning of this year should be replaced, and without attempting to dictate a course of action to any board of trustees charged with the management of the school, we believe it would be wise to have almost an entire change of personnel."

Lots of Supplies

"The chef stated that neither the boys' nor the officers' table was very good," continues the report, "and that neither in general got the best cuts of meat. Without giving his testimony too great weight, we are convinced upon all the information obtained that somewhere in the matter of supplies there has been loss, leakage or theft, but under the circumstances are unable to tell how it occurred or where the responsibility lies, except as it lies at the door of those having general supervision of its affairs."

The report also criticizes the alledged failure of the board to keep complete records of its sessions. The records, it was pointed out, only show that the superintendent had been re-elected once since 1931, yet the trustees told the senators that "they thought they re-elected him every year or every two years."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the latest published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Maine

Bangor—Alternate Mondays, 8:30 a. m., electrical transcription program, third Sundays, 1:45 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
**Berengaria	Aug. 21	Cherbourg	Aug. 27	Aug. 20	8:00 pm	Aug. 21	8:00 am
††Paris	Aug. 21	Havre	Aug. 28	Aug. 20	8:00 pm	Aug. 21	8:00 am
§Conte di Savoia	Aug. 21	Gibraltar	Aug. 27	Aug. 20	8:00 pm	Aug. 21	9:00 am
Hamburg	Aug. 21	Cherbourg	Aug. 29	Aug. 21	1:00 pm	Aug. 21	8:00 pm
Queen Mary	Aug. 25	Cherbourg	Aug. 30	Aug. 24	8:00 pm	Aug. 25	8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Malliko	San Francisco	Aug. 31	Aug. 26	4:00 pm	Aug. 26	8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Aug. 28	Aug. 23	4:00 pm	Aug. 23	8:00 pm
Chichibu Maru	San Francisco	Sept. 1	Aug. 27	4:00 pm	Aug. 27	8:00 pm

**Except France, Italy, and Mediterranean countries. ††France only. §Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mails at the General Post Office, New York, is 8:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Providence Now Owns Parking Meters

(Continued From Page 9)

space in the rival paper during recent months.

Mr. O'Hara says he has increased the circulation of his paper from 18,000 to 37,000 and argues that because Rhode Island voted overwhelmingly for New Deal policies in the last three elections his newspaper reflects the sentiment of the State better than the anti-administration Evening Bulletin.

Many organizations and individuals have offered their support to Mr. O'Hara in his campaign against the stores. Included in the groups that have approved resolutions favoring his stand are the Rhode Island Branch of the American Federation of Labor; the YD Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Real Estate Owners' Association of Rhode Island.

The five stores are The Outlet Company, Cherry & Webb Company, The Boston Store, Gladdings, Inc., and Shepards.

The Narragansett race track at Pawtucket opened for its summer meet this week while sentiment for and against legalized horse racing with pari-mutuel wagering was being intensified throughout the State.

A group of Protestant ministers is heading the campaign against the track.

Action by the legislature would be necessary to ban the racing and pari-mutuel wagering. Opponents of the track charge that the racing has attracted an undesirable crowd of visitors to Rhode Island, has stimulated the desire for gambling and has hurt sales of some Rhode Island stores. Proponents point to the revenue the State receives annually from the race track.

The track at Pawtucket was opened August 1, 1934, after the legislature had approved pari-mutuel betting. Approximately 80 days of racing have been held yearly since then.

Super-Highway Plan

A super-highway project in Warwick that would facilitate automobile traffic between Providence and shore points along the west side of the bay moved nearer to reality this week when 300 Warwick taxpayers, meeting in the city hall, enthusiastically supported the project.

The proposed highway would start approximately nine miles from Providence and extend below East Greenwich, a distance of about eight miles. Eight dangerous grade crossings would be eliminated along the main line of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the congested centers of Apponaug and East Greenwich would be skirted.

Motorists in the thickly populated northern part of the state near Providence would find the highway a quicker and easier route to the State's Goddard Park, to such shore resorts as Plum Beach, Bonnet Shores and Narragansett and to the State's new beach at Scarborough.

Meanwhile, Gov. Robert E. Quinn announced he favored elaborate plans for improving the State beach which was opened last Sunday. Eventually, he said, he hopes to have a boardwalk constructed, a freshwater swimming pool set up and facilities provided for picnics and for shuffle board and other games. The tract of nine acres at Scarborough, between Narragansett and Point Judith, is Rhode Island's first state-owned beach property.

A new parkway for Providence was advocated this week from Randall Square to the Pawtucket line alongside the Moshassuck river. Delegates attending the annual meeting of the Eastern Association of Mosquito Control Workers indorsed the project as one that would facilitate traffic, beautify the area and eliminate mosquito-breeding areas.

Where to Dine

LEXINGTON, MASS.

Delightful Dining
Seiler's 1775 House
Luncheon-Tea-Dinner
LEXINGTON Route 2

Minute Man Cafe
DISTINCTIVE FOOD AND ATMOSPHERE
1715 Mass. Ave.
Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 0602

NORWOOD, MASS.

VEGA SWEDISH RESTAURANT NORWOOD
FEATURING SMÖRGÅSBORD
40 DIFFERENT TASTY VARIETIES
Visit our BAKERY

NEWTON CENTER

PEABODY HOME TEA ROOM and GIFT SHOP
Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
Cor. Brookline and Dedham Streets
Newton Center, Mass. Cen. New. 2139
Open Sundays

SHARON, MASS.

tasty · delicious FOOD
ROUTE 1
DUNN'S
Comfortable Accommodations, Atmosphere of Friendliness
SHARON

COHASSET, MASS.

The Lobster Claw
66 Feet Over Cohasset Harbor
A Cool Delightful Place to Dine
Try Our Special Lobster Dinner
Served Daily and Sunday Until 7:45 P. M.

NANTUCKET, MASS.

When you come to Nantucket look for
THE SKIPPER
right on the dock. You will enjoy eating on the deck of the old boat, or by the fireplace indoors. It's you like Sea Food fresh from the ocean? The Skipper serves a delicious shore dinner, as well as steaks, chicken sandwiches and Beverages—and No Tipping
STEAMBOAT WHARF, NANTUCKET, MASS.

FITCHBURG, MASS.

BROOKS'
"Restaurant Unusual"
Special Dinners and a la carte
807 Main Street OPEN EVERY DAY

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON

Good Food by Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes, and varied, interesting menus.
Cafe de Paris
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BOSTON
299 HARVARD ST., BROOKLINE

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
Top Deck at Tip-End of T Wharf overlooking historic Boston Harbor. Active and interesting the year round.
Open 12 noon to 8 P. M.
CLOSED SUNDAYS TILL SEPT. 19
LAFayette 8702

DURGIN PARK
Boston's Famous Eating Place
Evening Combinations from 65c
30 N. MARKET ST. BELOW FANEUIL HALL
Closed Sundays and Holidays

QUINCY, MASS.

39
Merrymount Tea Room
by the Seashore
Featuring
SMÖRGÅSBORD
LUNCHES — DINNERS
39 Shore Avenue GRA. 0037

Try New England's Favorite
Scvigny's
Famous Fried Clams
"The Best in the Country"
Special Tray Service
327 Southern Artery, Quincy, Mass.
See them fry and get them hot

GLOUCESTER, MASS.

Stage Coach Inn
902 Essex Avenue, Gloucester, Mass.
When Motoring to the North Shore Stop In for
LUNCHEON — TEA — DINNER
Route 121 Tel. Gloucester 320

THE WHITE GULL
Chicken, Steak, Fish and Lobster Dinners
A La Carte Service
67 Essex Avenue, Gloucester, Mass.
Tel. 1148-M

E. GLOUCESTER, MASS.

TIFFIN
WONSONS DOCK, E. GLOUCESTER, MASS.
(Off Rocky Neck Avenue)
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
The best there is to feed
Telephone 8178

Amusements

BOSTON

A GIANT HIT!
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer presents its big New Miracle of De Luxe Entertainment
JEANETTE MacDONALD
The Firefly
WITH ALLAN JONES
2½ Hours of Thrill, Romance and Music
COLONIAL All Seats Reserved
Twice Daily and Sunday, 2:30—8:30
Mats. 50c, 75c, 1.00—Eves. 50c to 1.50, plus tax

MADELEINE CARROLL FRANCIS LEDERER
It's All Yours
2nd Feature, "FLIGHT FROM GLORY" with Chester Morris, plus this extraordinary attraction, The Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth entirely in Technicolor.
KEITH MEMORIAL Now!

CAMBRIDGE, MASS

UNIVERSITY THEATRE
Dick Powell—Doris Weston
"THE SINGING MARINE"
Glenda Farrell
"Fly-Away Baby"

Washington Holds Edge Over Locals—Salem Youngster Captures Junior Golf Title

Red Sox Seek to Crush Supremacy of Senators

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Red Sox set out today in search of something that has evaded them for almost three months—a victory over the Washington Senators. As they opened their four-game Fenway Park series with the Capital City club, the Sox were trying for their first decision since Arch McKain and Jack Wilson combined to win, 4 to 2, on May 29.

That memorable and distant afternoon marked the beginning of a Senatorial streak that has produced seven triumphs and one tie in competition with the locals. On June 29, the Sox managed to hold the Bucky Harris crew to a 2-all tie, but other games have brought such one-sided defeats as 11 to 4, 9 to 3 and 8 to 3. The Washington monopoly has now been run to six straight victories, including that doubleheader sweep at Griffith Stadium last Sunday.

Can Beat Contenders

All of which gives the Senators nine games won, four lost and one tie, in their meetings with the locals this season. Such a record against a second-division adversary is particularly embarrassing to the Bostonians, in view of their success with such contending clubs as Cleveland and Detroit.

While the Harris clan has stepped all over Joe Cronin, the Indians have dropped 10 out of 17 to the Sox, and the Tigers have lost eight out of 15, with one tie. Thirteen of Boston's starts against the Athletics have resulted in victories. Over the Browns, they hold a 13-to-5 edge. The strong White Sox, with the league's best pitching staff, have managed only a one-game margin over the locals, winning nine and losing eight. But the mere mention of the Washington series causes Fenway blushes.

Falling into a state of near collapse after those high-pressure battles with the Yankees, the Red Sox won only two of their six road engagements touring Washington and Philadelphia. They managed to capture two out of three from the lowly A's, but not until four successive defeats had been absorbed in Griffith Stadium. This decline dropped them to the bottom of the first division, two games in back of the second-place Tigers and 13½ removed from the Yankees. All thought of a World Series at Fenway has vanished.

Aim at Second Place

However, in this series with the Senators, and next week when they begin their final invasion of the West, Cronin and his mates will concentrate on regaining the runner-up berth in the standing. If what pitching Joe has can hold together, the chances of winning second-place money are good.

The Senators, who are here for singles today and tomorrow, and a doubleheader on Sunday, have been softened considerably since they last faced the Red Sox. After winning last Sunday's twin bill, the "Nats" moved in on the Yankees and took four straight beatings, one of them a three-hit shutout by Lefty Gomez.

The current series is the initial local appearance of Mel Almada and the Ferrell brothers since their trade to Washington. Wes Ferrell may not pitch, because he worked in Yankee Stadium yesterday, but Rick and Mel will be in the lineup regularly.

Almada Improved

Almada's batting average has rocketed since donning a new uniform. The opportunity to play every day has made the young Mexican a better ball player. In the last 15 games Mel has made 25 hits in 68 times at bat, which averages a neat .368. He compiled a similar figure in the last four games with the Sox.

Little Eric McNair was the Red Sox hero yesterday in Philadelphia. Resting on the bench by order of Manager Cronin, Eric stepped to the plate as a pinch hitter in the eighth inning with two on and the Sox two runs behind, and proceeded to drive one of Harry Kelley's pitches into the left field stands. Following that story-book drive, Jack Wilson relieved Johnny Marcum on the mound and kept the A's away from the plate. It was McNair's tenth homer and his second successful pinch hit in four attempts this season.

Of equal local importance yesterday were the efforts of Bobby Reis, the handy man around the Bees. Bobby won the final game of the Beehive series with the Giants, 2 to 1, by driving in Warstler with a pinch-hit outfield fly in the eleventh inning. Reis has gained quite a reputation as an emergency batsman. He has produced five hits in his last seven tries. For the season, his pinch-hitting average is .385, with five out of 13, which must be close to "tops" in the National League.

Johnny McNiff Tops Anderson In State Final

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELMONT SPRING COUNTRY CLUB, Aug. 20—Little red-headed Johnny McNiff, Salem, this afternoon saw his long-cherished hope come true when he holed-out a long par 4 putt on the 18th green, which gave him the Massachusetts state junior golf championship and sent down to defeat the popular Gerald Anderson of Green Hill, champion in 1935, 1 up over the long, hilly course here.

McNiff, who played brilliant golf the entire route despite several over-par holes, deserved to win. He was consistently driving 250 yards and on two occasions pushed his ball up to the 275-yard mark. Anderson was also driving well, but his irons proved to be his downfall.

It was on the seventh hole when the Green Hill star began to slip. His second shot, usually an easy iron to the green, was shanked into the deep rough where he failed to get out, thereby losing the hole.

McNiff started off with a par four on the long first hole to go into a quick, but short lived 1-up lead. Anderson came back strong on the next two holes, getting a birdie 3 on the 345-yard second and regulation figures on the short third. McNiff could do no better than a pair of 4's to go 1 down. The 4th and 5th holes were halved. Then Anderson took a 2-up lead with a birdie 4 on the 6th. The Salem youngster won the 7th and 8th to even the match.

On the inward nine the two finalists played see-saw golf with Anderson taking a 1 up lead at the 10th. After a halved 11th McNiff came back with a nice 3 on the 12th to even the match. He then proceeded to go into a 1 up lead at the 14th only to lose the 15th. The 16th and 17th were halved with regulation 3's and 4's.

Anderson's real trouble started with his drive off the 18th when his ball bounded into deep rough. He either had to play his second shot safely to the fairway or chance a shot through the trees. He chose the latter, but again shanked his shot into more rough. His next shot hit a tree bounding in the open. Anderson then chipped beautifully to within four feet of the pin.

McNiff played straight down the fairway, laying his third shot eight feet away from the cup, from which point he holed it out for a par four and the match. The cards:

McNiff, out	4	4	4	5	4	6	4	4	—39
Anderson, out	6	3	3	5	4	4	x	5	4—
McNiff, in	5	4	3	5	4	5	3	4	4—37—76
Anderson, in	4	4	4	5	5	3	3	4	5—37

Four Nines Remain In Printers' Tourney

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—The international printers' baseball tournament yesterday was reduced to four teams—New York, Baltimore, Chicago and Washington.

Chicago, again staging strong batting rallies, eliminated Cincinnati from the tournament by a score of 9 to 2.

St. Louis was eliminated when it lost to Baltimore's long-distance sluggers, 8 to 2. New York piled up its fourth victory against no defeats when it defeated Washington, 6 to 5.

Miss Harrison Leads

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 20 (AP)—Marjorie Harrison of Ausable Forks, N. Y., held a thin one-stroke lead yesterday as 67 women golfers teed off for the second 18-hole round of a 54-hole medal play tournament at Ekwanok Country Club. Her nearest rivals were Virginia Bascom of Worcester, Mass., one stroke back with an 83, and Mrs. Ray Torgerson of New York and Mrs. Betty Pietsch Dietrich of White Plains, N. Y., with 84s.

Norwegian Crew Arrives

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—The four crew members of the sailing yacht Buri, Norwegian entry in the six-meter class gold cup yacht races at Oyster Bay Aug. 28, arrived today aboard the Norwegian-American liner Stavangerfjoid. The Buri was mounted on wooden horses and lashed to the mast of the liner. She will be towed to Oyster Bay later today.

York Golf Champion

YORK HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 20 (AP)—Ann Sewall, daughter of Arthur E. Sewall, chairman of the Maine State Republican Committee, yesterday won the annual women's golf championship of the York Country Club. She defeated Mrs. Donald R. Baldwin, of South Orange, N. J., last year's winner, 3 and 1.

Legion Nines to Be Paired Off Tonight

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 20 (AP)—Pairings of the four surviving teams in the junior American Legion's northeastern regional baseball championship—Trenton, N. J.; Berwyn, Ill.; South Bend, Ind., and East Lynn, Mass.—will be made tonight at a legion dinner honoring the three visiting nines.

The teams will play here Saturday with the winners meeting Sunday for the district title. The champions of regional tournaments in Oklahoma and Charlotte, N. C., will vie for the right to meet the Lynn tournament victor for the national title later this summer.

The Trenton nine won an elimination series for New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and the District of Columbia. Berwyn won over Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa teams; South Bend over Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Pennsylvania teams, and East Lynn over Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine teams.

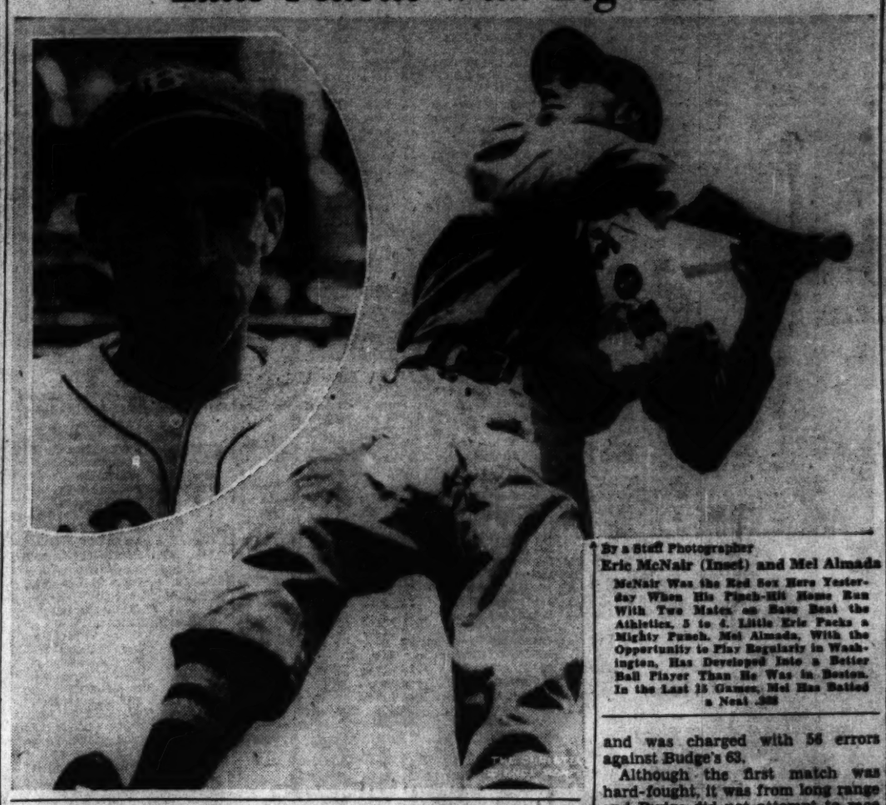
Pam Barton Not to Defend

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Pam Barton announced today she would not defend her United States golf championship at Memphis, Oct. 4-9. Miss Barton said she would play no more golf until next year. The British star lost her British title in the 1937 championship tourney at Turnberry, bowing to Mrs. Helen Holm of Scotland in the third round. Jessie Anderson, another Scottish ace, subsequently won the title.

Fred Guild Wins

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 20 (AP)—Fred Guild of New York today won the Vermont open tennis championship, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3, over Roger Brackett of Brattleboro. Mrs. Katherine Sample of Miami, Fla., moved into the finals of the women's singles with a 6—1, 6—1 victory over Betty Morse of New Haven, Conn.

Little Fellows With Big Bats



By a Staff Photographer
Eric McNair (Inset) and Mel Almada

McNair Was the Red Sox Hero Yesterday When His Pinch-Hit Home Run With Two Mates on Base Beat the Athletics, 5 to 4. Little Eric Packs a Mighty Punch. Mel Almada, With the Opportunity to Play Regularly in Washington, Has Developed Into a Better Ball Player Than He Was in Boston. In the Last 15 Games, Mel Has Batted a Neat .368

Two Unseeded Net Stars Reach Semfinal Round

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20 (AP)—Two unseeded players wedged themselves into the semifinals as the youthful field of the national public parks tennis tournament displayed a general disregard yesterday for the rankings of the committee.

Bob Patterson, slender schoolboy of Tulsa, Okla., blasted the No. 2 seeded Mike McLaney, of New Orleans, out of the quarterfinals in four sets, 3—6, 7—5, 6—2, 6—4, and Mrs. Gertrude Dockstader, of Los Angeles, upset Mrs. Jean Artzberger, of Pittsburgh, seeded No. 3, in a second round match held over from Wednesday because of rain. Her scores were 6—0, 6—4.

As a result of yesterday's firing the men's singles with the exception of one match, the women's singles and the women's doubles were played down to the semifinals and the men's doubles reached the quarterfinals.

Defender Advances

Defending champion Lewis Wetherell of Santa Ana, Calif., won a third round singles match from John O'Loughlin of Pittsburgh, 4—6, 6—0, 6—3, 6—1, and split two sets, 6—3, 9—11, with Jack Schlesinger of Detroit, before it was decided to postpone the finish because of darkness.

The winner of this match will meet Louis (Red) Faquin of Memphis in one semifinal Saturday and Patterson will collide with Ronald Lubin of Los Angeles in the other.

Twice champion Elizabeth Deike of Pasadena led three Californians into the women's semifinals as all three counted double victories.

Miss Deike vs. Miss Arnold

Miss Deike plays demure Mary Arnold, of Los Angeles, today and Mrs. Dockstader will face Ethyl Haas, the Buffalo, N. Y., champion, who was seeded second.

Lubin ran into plenty of trouble yesterday with Frank Keaney, St. Louis, but finally triumphed 2—6, 6—1, 10—8, 6—3.

Faquin, 17-year-old champion of many southern and middle western tournaments, won two matches yesterday, in one of which he had to score only three points. He made these against Sam Rotberg, of Detroit, to complete a match halted by rain Wednesday and then went on to topple Bob Madden, of Pittsburgh, seeded two notches above him, 6—3, 8—6, 6—1.

The Hawaiian doubles combination of Bo Ming Yee and Harvey Nakano contributed the final upset with a 3—6, 9—7, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5 victory over Mike McLaney and Lawrence Choppin, seeded doubles team from New Orleans.

Three Tied for Month In 'Yesterday's Stars'

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—Three of the American League's bigger guns—Hank Greenberg of the Tigers and Lou Gehrig and Bill Dickey of the Yankees—tied for honors as the stars of big-league baseball's month of play ended yesterday.

Each was mentioned five times during the 30-day span in the Associated Press's list of "yesterday's stars," compiled daily to include those players who played the biggest part in their teams' victories.

Greenberg's five for the month boosted him into a tie with Joe Di Maggio of the Yankees and Ducky Medwick of the Cardinals for the season's honors. Each has been credited with 13 "mentions" on the star list so far during the campaign.

Medwick drew four nominations during the month, and Di Maggio had three. Deadlocked with Medwick at four each for second place in the 30 day period were Claude Passeau, Phillies' pitcher; Tony Cuccinello, the Boston Bees' belting infielder, and Frank Demaree of the Cubs.

Van Mungo, inactive during the month, failed to receive a mention, but remained deadlocked for second place season honors with Carl Hubbell, Giants; Lou Fette, Bees, and Lefty Gomes, Yankees, each with 10 for the year.

Budge Victor Over Grant At 8—6, 6—0, 6—0

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20 (AP)—Don Budge, America's Davis Cup ace, overwhelmed Bryan (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta, his international teammate, 8—6, 6—0, 6—0, today, to gain the final round of the historic Newport Casino tennis tournament.

Grant, playing a baseline game throughout, made a stubborn stand when Budge was making erors in the first set, but when the lanky Californian regained full control of his shots, the tiny Southerner was helpless.

Budge got under way in erratic fashion and made so many errors that Grant was able to build up a lead in the first set. At that point Budge steadied and broke through Grant's service twice in the last three games.

While Grant clung to defensive tactics, Budge reeled off the next 12 games in easy fashion.

Playing behind the baseline throughout, Grant was an easy set-up for the steaming forehand placements that Budge lashed to the far corner. The Californian rapped off 43 of these points during the 26 games and smashed over 10 service aces. The match lasted as long at it did because Budge batted 34 shots beyond the lines, 24 in the first set, and netted 28.

Grant was capable of but four earned points, three of which he made during the overtime first set, and was charged with 56 errors against Budge's 63.

Although the first match was hard-fought, it was from long range and Budge did not attempt to race his opponent weary. The southerner appeared in excellent physical trim when Budge concluded the first set and the large gallery was amazed when Grant, regarded as the greatest retriever in tennis, made little or no effort to return Budge's fireballs in the last two sets and was overwhelmed by the barrage of placements.

Budge, playing his first singles here since he gained one leg on the Casino trophy in 1935, will meet either Bobby Riggs of Los Angeles, last year's winner, or Frank Parker, another Davis Cupper, in tomorrow's finale. Riggs and Parker compete in the lower half semifinal this afternoon.

John McDiarmid, Princeton, N. J., and Arthur Hendrix, Lakeland, Fla., qualified for a semifinals match against Budge and Gene Mako, the Davis Cup and national champions, by defeating the British combination of G. T. M. Zarifi and J. D. Anderson, 6—1, 6—4.

Top-Seeded Teams Reach Essex Final

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 20 (AP)—The two top-seeded doubles teams—Dorothy Andrus of New York and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France, and Kay Winthrop and Virginia Rice Johnson, both of Boston, attained the final round of the Essex County Club women's invitation tennis tournament yesterday.

The Andrus-Henrotin combination, ranked first, toppled the Californians, Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica and Barbara Wilson of Hollywood, 6—4, 6—4, while the second-seeded Bostonians turned back the New Yorkers, Norma Taubele and Grace Surber, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4.

The match for the title undefended by Kay Stammers and Alice Marble will be played on Saturday, affording Mrs. Johnson a rest today while her partner and opponents contest the singles semifinals.

The singles will pit Mme. Henrotin against Bonnie Miller Blank of Los Angeles, and Miss Winthrop against Miss Andrus. Mrs. Blank, who ranked 17th nationally in 1933, after winning the national junior championship, has played Mme. Henrotin only once, losing at East Hampton, L. I., this year 6—2, 6—4. Mrs. Blank led in the second set, 4—0, only to see her rival take six straight games.

Miss Winthrop has lost the only two matches she ever has played with Miss Andrus in 1932 and in 1934. But this year, with a national ranking of ninth to Miss Andrus' thirteenth, she hopes to turn the tables.

Cardinals Buy Pitcher

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20 (AP)—Tom Sunkel, left-handed pitcher from Decatur, Ill., has been added to the Cardinal mound corps, the Red Birds' management announced last night. He will report immediately. Sunkel, who will fill the vacancy left by the voluntary retirement of Paul Dean, has been at Decator on option by Rochester. This season he has fanned 215 batters in 174 innings, won 11 games and lost nine. His home is in Paris, Ill.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	67	42	.615
New York	63	44	.589
St. Louis	59	47	.557
Pittsburgh	58	49	.542
Boston	53	57	.482
Cincinnati	44	61	.419
Philadelphia	44	64	.409
Brooklyn	43	64	.398

Results Aug. 19
Boston 2, New York 1 (11 innings).
Chicago 7, Pittsburgh 3.
St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 2.
St. Louis 8, Cincinnati 1.
Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 0.
Philadelphia 7, Brooklyn 4.

American Team Favored to Win In Cup Tennis

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—America's tennis girls shouldn't have any difficulty making it seven straight over England in the Wightman Cup matches today and tomorrow at Forest Hills. Giving the visitors all the best of it, the final score figures to be around 5—2 in the home team's favor.

This must be about the weakest side England has mustered in the 14-year history of the event. Dorothy Round's decision not to make the trip deprived the invaders of their best player. She was the only one they had capable of beating players like Helen Jacobs and Alice Marble.

Kay Stammers, England's left-hander No. 1, has been a great player at times in recent years, but she has been off form most of the time this season. Ruth Hardwick, the No. 2, has looked like a comer for two years. She's nearly won several important matches, but her attack slows up when things get tight. Margot Lumb, No. 3 singles, is little more than a hard swinging novice.

The three of them don't stack up with the veteran singles trio of Miss Jacobs, Miss Marble and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan.

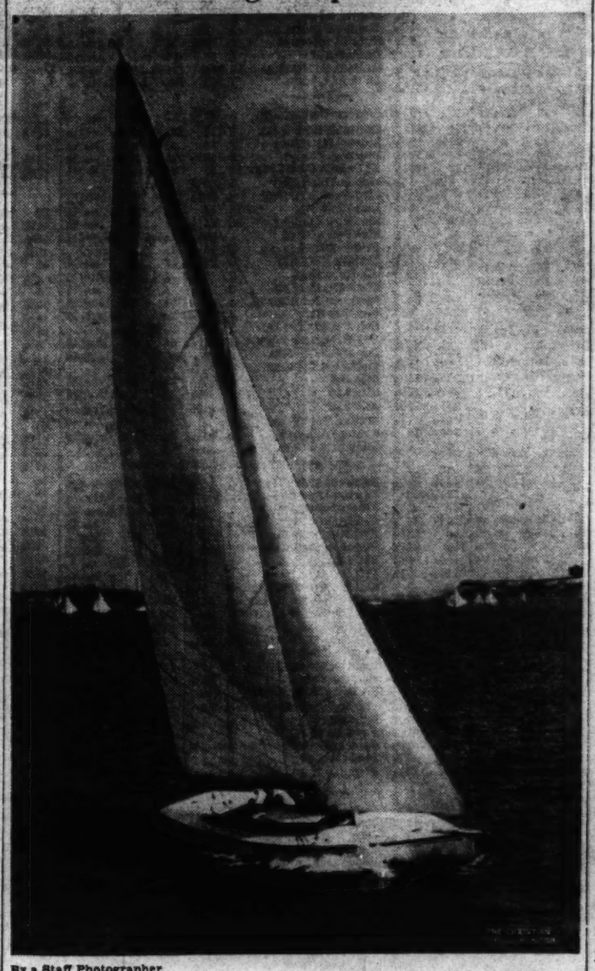
Today's pairings, in order, were Marble vs. Hardwick, Jacobs vs. Stammers, and the double Marble-Fabyah vs. Joan Ingram and Evelyn Dearman. An American sweep of the three matches seemed entirely likely, leaving the defenders needing only one more victory in tomorrow's four matches to keep the cup.

If the current series does turn out as onesided as it looks from here, maybe somebody will suggest a shake-up. England's prospects of breaking the long sequence of American victories aren't getting any brighter. American could take in a little more territory and make a real classic out of it, something that might in time rival the Davis Cup. England willing, let England take on some help from the continent. Make America vs. Europe and you would have something.

Add Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, the Polish star, to the present British side, and there would be some excitement at Forest Hills the next two days. Add, as well, Frau Hilda Sperling, the determined Danish ace, and you might already have taken in entirely too much territory. But it would be a real battle.

England doubtless would be cool toward such a suggestion, but it's still an idea.

Challenge Cup Winner



By a Staff Photographer

Hosea White's Oriental beating across the finish line yesterday victor in the third and last race in the Quincy Challenge Trophy series held at the South Boston Yacht Club this week. George Rolt skippered Oriental to two firsts and one second against one first and two thirds by George Wightman at the helm of South Boston's defender, Speedy. The Quincy Challenge Trophy races were started in 1898. This marked Oriental's fourth triumph since 1931.

Tennis Invaders

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—The international angle to the United States tennis championships will be completed within the next few days with the arrival of nets aces from Chile and Germany.

Anita Lizana, Chilean champion, is due in the S. S. Berengaria today. Following on Monday in the Queen Mary will be four German players—Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, Heinmar Henkel, Heinrich Kleinschroth, captain and manager of the team, and Marieluis Horn.

The German players, as well as Señorita Lizana, will make their first tournament appearance in Boston in the national doubles championships, starting Aug. 23. They then will return to Forest Hills for the singles title events, Sept. 2-11.

International League

Results Aug. 19
Syracuse 8, Buffalo 5.
Syracuse 5, Buffalo 1.
Newark 6, Rochester 2.
Other games postponed.

Lake Placid Open

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 20 (AP)—Nearly 100 crack shotmakers, led by stocky Gene Sarazen, began firing today in the $3000 72-hole Lake Placid open—one of the East's few remaining big money golf events of 1937.

The erstwhile national open and P. G. A. titleholder was rated a favorite on basis of his recent comeback performances, but faced stiff competition from a field that threatened to "rip apart" the 6700-yard mountainous course.

Included are such luminaries as Leo Diegel of Philmont, Penna., Craig Wood of Rumson, N. J., Jimmy Hines of Garden City, L. I., Willie Goggin of San Francisco, Ben Hogan of Fort Worth, Texas, and Bob Barringer of Philadelphia.

Eighteen holes are slated for today and tomorrow, and 36 holes on Sunday.

Rowing Course Project For California Oarsmen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 20—Ballona Creek rowing course is taking shape as an adjunct of a flood-control project in the bank yard of the University of California at Los Angeles, pioneer of intercollegiate rowing in this part of the nation.

Sponsored jointly by the Bruins and the Los Angeles junior chamber of commerce, the three-mile straightaway is expected to be in use by next season, marking transfer of rowing activities from the Long Beach Marine Stadium, scene of the 1932 Olympic rowing events and subsequent intercollegiate regattas.

Reasons for development of the new course are listed as proximity to the metropolitan area and its universities and protection from disturbing sea winds.

40-Mile Trips

Since inaugurating intercollegiate rowing here in 1933, the Bruins have persevered through four seasons of daily round-trips 40 miles long from the campus to the Long Beach course. This distance is blamed as the reason why the University of Southern California and Loyola University have not followed in the footsteps of the Bruins.

Also a sea-water course, the Ballona project is on an old creek bed which has been fortified as a flood control channel to the western beach at Playa Del Rey. Practically a straightaway, it is to offer the standard Olympic distance of 2000 meters. Sea-water backs up to keep the course filled.

The junior chamber of commerce is negotiating with the county board of supervisors to complete a $3,344,900 program which includes the $800,000 set of three highway bridges over the course, a Marine Recreation Park for $345,000, grandstands for $100,000, acquisition of necessary right of way for $90,000, and boathouse and locker-room facilities upwards of $25,000.

No Schedule Yet

Whether or not the county finances the project with the help of state and federal funds, the body of water is to be used for all 1938 practice rowing by the Bruins, according to their announcement of housing facilities to be built. Too far ahead to say whether a regatta will be held on the site next year, the schedule calls for meets on the Long Beach course only.

Bruin confidence in the entire transfer project, however, was seen in the recent trip of Graduate Manager Williliam C. Ackerman with William H. Spaulding, football coach, throughout the circuit of the "Ivy League"—Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Pennsylvania. While the pair were supposed to be in search of football coaches, it was interpreted here to import that a series of rowing events was being lined up to carry on the pleasant competition inaugurated with the appearances of such teams as Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, and Wisconsin.

Much Closer

Ben Wallis, Bruin crew coach, also is held to be a mainspring in arranging more regattas. He was a stroke for four Eli boats in the first decade of this century. He had rowed for Boston prep schools, competing in the all-scholastic events staged in those summers by Jim Ten Eyck. In 1915 Coach Willis volunteered his services to the University of California at Berkeley—at a time when "Ky" Eybright was occupying a Washington shell. He played a great part in getting western crews permanently installed as a major sport. The trying years of the teens were in great contrast to the second straight clean sweep made at Poughkeepsie this year by the three University of Washington shells.

The Ballona course is within five miles of the Bruin campus, and within 16 miles of downtown Los Angeles. Loyola is even closer, and the U. S. C. campus is handy. This, combined with the center of population here, is expected to multiply interest in rowing and eventually take it "out of the red,"—its great drawback so far.

If the junior chamber of commerce plans are completed, the Ballona course will have a paved roadway on each side for sightseeing buses which could load passengers in the downtown area, follow the shells, and return them to a central depot all for a single fare. This would make the course unique among the world's rowing courses, where usually only one side is lined with a railroad track—and a railroad track is planned for Ballona to supplement its natural features.

The present backed-up water offers a three-mile stretch wide enough for six 42-foot lanes. The three bridges which are crossing the course have a minimum clearance between piers of at least one hundred feet. A manned shell measures 27 feet from oar-tip to oar-tip.

Admission Possible

Situated in an unincorporated part of the county, the course is almost entirely rural, lending itself to fencing in order to make any event an airtight admission proposition.

Supporters of the project claim expenses will be completely offset by admissions during regattas and by a rise in assessed valuation of surrounding land.

To improve the neighborhood, the Marine Recreation Park would consist of 140 acres of picnic grounds, play areas, tennis courts, and other equipment, making the area the first development of its kind in that section of the county.

Robert K. Shellaby

West and Knowles In Golf Finals

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine, Aug. 20 (AP)—Paige L. West, Auburn, and R. C. Knowles Jr., Brookline, Mass., teed off on the Arundel course here today for a 36-hole match play round to decide the Maine open amateur championship.

Knowles' brilliant play in the quarter and semifinal rounds yesterday made him a slight favorite over the 21-year-old youth who already wears the Maine resident amateur crown.

The Brookline player had little trouble eliminating semifinalist Ed Abbott, Auburn, 6 and 4, after a one-up victory over the veteran Bostonian, Preddie Wright.

West reached the finals by a 3 and 2 defeat of Dr. Forrest C. Tyson, Augusta, after disposing of Eugene Black, Rye, N. Y., by a like score, in the quarterfinal.

Medalist Has 1 Up Lead

CHICAGO, Aug. 20 (AP)—Alexander Antonio of Linden, N. J., the medalist, was three up over Roy Ribelin of Dallas, Texas, yesterday at the half-way mark of their 36-hole quarterfinal match in the second annual left-handed golfers title tournament at Olympia Fields.

Ranger Triumphs Again Over Rival Class J Yachts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MATTAPOISETT, Mass., Aug. 20—A score or more of fast racing yachts including the five cup boats, Ranger, the two Endeavours, Rainbow and Yankee, made sail late in the forenoon today for the eighty-sixth annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club held for the second year in succession in the picturesque estuary of Buzzards Bay, one of the most reliable stretches for sail boat competition on the coast.

All hands rather welcomed clear airs and fresh southwest winds after yesterday's battle with fogs and light head breezes in the run round from Newport, which tested the knowledge and skill of the navigators.

The run, however, was comparatively short one, some 32 miles for the racing contingent, with Ranger leading as usual and adding another victory to her lengthening chain. The first leg of the course, 17 miles, from Brenton Reef to the Hen and Chickens lightship, was a beat against a moderate southeast breeze that brought with it so much mist that visibility was shortened to less than a quarter of a mile.

At the turn Ranger led Rainbow by a good margin, according to their recorded times and eased sheets for the 15-mile run to the finish off this old whaling port. The air cleared as they gained the bay, Ranger finished flying a protest flag, claiming afterward that Endeavour I which was second as well as Yankee violated the race conditions in leaving Negro ledge buoy to starboard instead of port. The protest, however, did not obtain Yankee, for Mr. Lambert realizing his error, withdrew his boat.

The head wind prevented what was expected to be an interesting and unique race between the two fullrigged ship yachts, William S. Gubelmann's Seven Seas and G. Huntington Hartford's Joseph Conrad, the first a former Swedish training ship and the latter built in Denmark in 1882 for similar purposes. The committee announced that the race was merely postponed to await more favorable winds.

Summary of Class J New York Yacht Club cruise. Squadron run, Newport to Mattapoisett. Course, 32 miles. Wind southeast, light. Start, 10:40:

Yacht	Owner	Finished	Elapsed Time
Ranger, H. S.	Vanderbilt	2:34:30	3:54:30
Endeavour I, P.	Begriot	2:47:02	4:07:02
Endeavour II, T.	Sopwith	2:47:28	4:07:28
Rainbow, C.	Hovey	2:50:38	4:10:38
Yankee, G. B.	Lambert	withdrew	

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Charley Gehringer of the Tigers held his one-point margin in the American League batting race through yesterday, while Cecil Travis of the Senators took second place from the Yankees' Joe Di Maggio, and the National League standing remained unchanged. Gehringer and Travis each hit two-for-four, the former boosting his average one point to .376 and his rival climbing two to .375. Di Maggio, hitting two-for-six, remained at .374.

Standings of the leaders (first three in each league):

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Medwick, Cardinals	117	431	91	173	.401
P. Waner, Pirates	107	433	74	168	.388
Gehringer, Tigers	96	372	94	140	.376
Travis, Senators	98	231	50	134	.375
Di Maggio, Yankees	103	431	113	161	.374
Hartnett, Cubs	73	238	39	88	.370

Moore Takes Golf Title

HARRISON, N. Y., Aug. 20 (AP)—Frank Moore of Quaker Ridge, blazed his way to the Westchester open golf championship yesterday with an 18-hole score of 71, which gave him 284 for the four rounds of play on the par 71 Green Meadow Golf Club course. Herman Barron of Fenway, finished in the runner-up position with 287 and the veteran Willie MacFarlane of Old Oaks, was third with 289. Paul Runyan, the defending champion from Metropolis, finished in a tie for fourth and fifth money with Mike Turnesa of Fairview, with 290.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	74	34	.685
Detroit	67	44	.603
Chicago	67	45	.598
Boston	60	48	.556
Cleveland	56	54	.481
Washington	49	58	.458
Philadelphia	34	71	.324
St. Louis	34	73	.318

Results Aug. 19
New York 4, Washington 3 (12 innings).
Cleveland 9, St. Louis 1.
Boston 8, Philadelphia 4.
Detroit 12, Chicago 4. (8 innings).

BASEBALL
Fenway Park, Tomorrow, 3 P. M.
Red Sox vs. Washington
Same at Kennedy's Men's Store Hub. 2550

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day 760,340
1937 sal. to date 101,572,610
1936 sal. to date 224,686,775

Leading Issues Decline 1 to 3 Or More Points

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—A late selling drive unloosened stocks further in today's market and leading issues dropped 1 to 3 or more points. The day saw another drop in U. S. Government securities and extension of declines in major commodities. Mild support appeared before the finish, but most closing quotations were near the bottom. Transfers were around 800,000 shares.

U. S. Bonds Lower

U. S. Government bonds skidded abruptly in the bond market today. Lack of support rather than aggressive selling depressed the Treasurys, dealers said. Japanese issues showed the effects of moderate profit-taking following yesterday's late recovery. Lack of resistance among medium and low priced rail liens was explained partly in terms of higher operating costs.

In the U. S. Government sector losses of 3-32s to 8-32s of a point were recorded by the 2⅞s, the 2¾s of 1956, the 3⅛s of 1949 and the 2¾s of 1948. Home Owners Loan 2¾s of 1938 were off around 10-32ds.

Off fractions to a point or more in the Japanese division were Taiwan Electric 5s, Oriental Development 6s, and Japan 5½s and 6½s. Tokyo City 5½s were up about a point on light dealings. Other foreigns were inactive.

A little lower were St. Paul 5s, Chicago North Western 4¼s, Great Northern 4s, International Hydro Electric 6s, National Dairy 3¾s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, Shell Union 3½s and Union Pacific 3½s.

A trifle improved were American & Foreign Power 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, International Telephone 5s, Remington Rand 4¼s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—The curb market tended lower today with mining shares leading the decline. Newmont Mining dropped around 3½ points at one time in sympathy with sagging metal shares on the "big board." Consolidated Copper and Hudson Bay Mining were off fractions, but Eagle Picher managed to gain a point.

Oils and utilities were uneven. American Superpower, Niagara Hudson Power, American Gas & Electric and Arkansas Natural Gas "A" dropped fractions. Electric Bond & Share improved a trifle.

Gulf Oil, International Petroleum, Humble Oil and Imperial Oil declined fractions to over a point.

Marquette Metal Co. To Sell 100,000 Shares Stock

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Marquette Metal Products Company plans to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering 50,000 shares of $20-par 6 per cent, cumulative convertible preferred stock and 50,000 shares of common stock, which it intends to issue.

The company makes Diesel engines and engine parts and other similar products for Winton Engine Company, General Motors Corporation, Curtiss-Wright Corporation, General Electric Company and others. With the proceeds of the sale of the preferred stock, about $320,000 will be used for expansion, including purchase of additional equipment and inventory, and $200,000 will be used to purchase 20,000 shares of preferred stock of Pump Engineering Service Corporation.

Burr & Co., Inc., Strauss Securities Company, and Stevenson, Lydecker Co. will be principal underwriters, says William S. Jack, president of the metal concern.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable	Hldrs. of Record.
Abbott Laborator	50c	Sep.	30	Sep. 14
Chesebrough Mfg	50c	Sep.	30	Sep. 10
Duro-Test Corp	7½c	Sep.	25	Sep. 15
Int Celluco't'n Prod	25c	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Mutual Tel (Haw)	40%			Aug. 15
North Ill Finance	25c	Sep.	15	Aug. 31
Prentice-Hall&3 pf	50c	Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Interim				
Carpenter Steel Co	25c	Sep.	20	Sep. 6
Accumulated				
New Eng G & E Asso $5½ pf		Oct.	1	Aug. 31
Yellow & Checker Cab (Consol), A	$1	Sep.	1	Aug. 28
Increased				
Bohn Al & Brass	$1.25	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Sterling Brewers	15c	Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Initial				
Houst O P M pf	43¾c	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Stock				
Am Cigarette&Cigar	*	Sep.	15	Sep. 3
Regular				
Abbott Labrator	40c Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 14
Balfour Bldg vtc	$1.25 Q	Aug.	31	Aug. 21
Central Ohio L & P $6 pf	$1.50 Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Chesbrough Mfg Co	$1 Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 10
Christiana Sec	$28.50	Sep.	16	Aug. 25
Commonw'lth Utilities 7% pf A	$1.75 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Commonw'lth Utilities 6% pf B	$1.50 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Commonw'lth Utilities 6½% pf C	$1.62½ Q	Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Duro Test Corp	10c Q	Sep.	25	Sep. 15
Edison Bro Stores	25c Q	Sep.	25	Aug. 31
Edison Br'Stairspf	62½c Q	Sep.	15	Aug. 31
Empire PCp pf stk	50c	Sep.	15	Sep. 15
Emporium Cap Cp	25c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
First Bk Stk Cp	25c S	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Fgn L&P 1st pf	$1.50 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Godman (HC) Co 1st pf	$1.50 Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 23
Houston O P M Co	50c	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
International Cellucotton Prod Co	37½c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Inter Harvester	63½c Q	Oct.	15	Sep. 15
Interlake S S	$1.50 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 1
Lily Tulip C Cp	37½c Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Morris Fin Co A	$3.25 Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Morris Fin Co B	65c Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Morris P Co1%pf	$1.75 Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Nachman Spring-Filled Corp	37½c Q	Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Nat Dairy Prod Corp. A	$1.75 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 1
Nat Dairy Prod Corp. B	$1.75 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 1
Ontario Silknit, Ltd	$1.75 Q	Sep.	15	Aug. 31
7% pfd.	$1.75 Q	Sep.	15	Aug. 31
Pioneer M. Co. Ltd	10c	Sep.	10	Aug. 25
Republic Port'd C, T	25c	Sep.	10	Aug. 25
R. J. Reynolds Co.B	75c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 4
Rice Stix D G 1st & 2nd pf	$1.75 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Rose's 5, 10 & 25c Stores new	15c Q	Aug.	1	July 30
Shepard-Niles Crane & Hoist Co	$1.00	Sep.	1	Aug. 21
So'land Royalty Co	10c	Sep.	15	Aug. 31
Stairs (A. E.) Mfg Co Ltd pf	$1.75 Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 10
Stix, Baer & Fuller Asso	37½c Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 17
Strawbridge & Cloth pf	$1.75	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Swift & Co	30c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 1
Unit G&E 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Virginian Ry	$2 Q	Sep.	25	Sep. 11
Winter & Hirsch, Inc	35c Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 20
7% pf				

* 1-40th share of American Tobacco B stock for each share of American Cigarette and Cigar Co. common stock held.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	49¼	49	49	Aug 19
85	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	84	84	84	Aug 17
23½	16	Adams Exp (.50g)	30	18½	18	18½	— ½
28¾	23½	Adams-Millis (2)	5	25½	24½	25¼	Aug 19
36	28	Addressograph (1.40)	4	34	34	34	
4¾	2	Advance Rumely	1	3	3	3	—3
90¼	64½	Air Reduction (1a)	11	71¾	69	69	
8¼	3¼	Air-Way El Ap	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
19¾	11	Alaska Jun (.80a)	42	3⅝	2¾	3⅝	— ⅛
6¾	3¾	Allegheny	3	36	36	36	Aug 17
58½	33	Allegh pf xw	1	33	33	33	—1½
89¾	34½	Allegh pf $40 ww	3	36½	36	36	Aug 17
50	34	Allegh pf $40 ww	1	32½	32½	32½	Aug 18
8	2	Allen Pr pf	1	4	4	4	— ¼
63¼	32½	Allied Bk (1.20g)	1	34½	34¼	34¼	— ¼
45⅝	36½	Allen Indust (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	Aug 19
27⅞	17¼	Allied Ch & Dye (4)	3	237¼	235	235	—2½
288½	215	Allied Kid (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ½
17½	17	Allied Mills (2g)	3	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
23¾	20	Allied Stores (.20a)	20	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
21¾	18	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	78	78	78	Aug 16
85	74	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	25	79½	69¼	70	— ½
69¾	57	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	58	58	58	Aug 17
29¾	21½	Amal Leather	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	
8⅞	4¼	Amal Leather pf (3)	2	24½	24	24½	— ¼
88¾	66	Amerada (3)	2	94	94	94	Aug 19
114½	80	Am Ag Chi Del (3½g)	4	95	95	95	
101½	83	Am Bank Note (½g)	6	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ½
41¾	30½	Am Brake Sh (1¼g)	3	62¼	62	62¼	— ¼
80¾	57¼	Am Can (4a)	6	108¾	107½	107¼	—1½
131	90¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	130½	130½	130½	Aug 19
174	152½	Am Car & Fdy (½g)	5	49	49¼	49¼	— ¾
71	46	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	70	70	70	
104½	77	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	30	33	31½	31½	+2½
33	28	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	145¼	140¼	145½	+2¼
148	115	Am Chicle (4a)	2	111	111	111	
119	98	Am Colortype	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	Aug 18
23¾	13¾	Am Comi Alcohol	6	23¼	23	23	— ½
30¾	20½	Am Cryst Sug (3¾g)	1	36	36	36	
33¾	28	Am Encaustic Tiling	1	8	8	8	
17	8¾	Am European	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Aug 9
19	10½	Am & Foreign Pow	83	7½	7½	7½	
13¾	6¼	Am & For P $6 pf	5	41	40	40	+1½
68¾	37	Am & For P $7 pf	13	50	48¾	48¾	— ¼
58½	45	Am & For P 2 pf	3	51	50¼	50¼	— ¼
38½	18½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	19¾	19½	19½	Aug 19
21	14¼	Am Hide & Leather	1	7½	7½	7½	
11¼	6¾	Am Hide & L pf (3)	3	41	41	41	Aug 19
56¼	36¾	Am Home Pr (2.60)	1	44	44	44	Aug 17
52⅝	40¾	Am Ice	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Ice pf (1g)	3	28¾	28	28¾	— ¼
27¾	17½	Am International	4	14	14	14	—1
17¾	12¼	Am Locomotive	18	48	48	48	
58½	37	Am Locomotive pf	1	113	113	113	— ½
135	101¼	Am Locomotive pf	4	19¾	19½	19½	— ½
29¾	18¾	Am M & Fdy (⅝g)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
13¾	7¾	Am M & Mt (.45g)	12	84	83	83	—1½
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (⅝g)	1	119½	119½	119½	Aug 11
120½	112	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	82	10⅝	10	10	— ⅛
16½	7	Am Power & Light	3	61	58	57	—3¾
67¼	49½	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	4	65½	50	50	—2½
73½	40¼	Am P & L $6 pf (5)	3	21½	21	21½	
29½	18¾	Am Rad & St S (.60)	62	21½	21	21½	— ⅛
45¼	31½	Am Roll Mill (1.10g)	42	38½	38½	38¾	— ⅛
101⅝	100¼	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	21	100½	99¾	99¾	— ⅜
36	26¾	Am Safety Ras (2)	4	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ¼
20	22¼	Am Seating (¼g)	2	26¾	26½	26½	
105¾	79¾	Am Smelt & R (3¼g)	42	83¾	81	81	—3
154	138½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	5	142	142	142	—1
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	3	56	56	56	Aug 18
73¼	48¾	Am Sti Pdrs (1½g)	26	56½	55	55½	—1½
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	5	16½	16	16	Aug 17
56¾	37	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	43¾	43¾	43¾	Aug 17
143¾	134½	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	6	127	127	127	Aug 17
25½	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	31	23¾	23¼	23¼	—1¾
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	4	170	168¾	168¾	—1¾
99	73¾	Am Tobacco (5)	10	79¼	79	79	— ¼
99¾	128¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	2	139¾	139½	139½	Aug 19
150½	20¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	7	13¾	13	13¼	— ¼
20¼	11¾	Am Type Founders	42	18¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
28½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	3	93	93	93	Aug 11
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	103¾	103½	104	— ½
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	8	68¼	66	66¼	—2½
79	54½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	36	15½	14	14½	—1½
20	6¾	Am Zinc L & S	1	175	175	175	Aug 9
185	100	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	168	59¾	57¼	57¼	—1½
69¼	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	2	82½	82½	82½	—1½
97	79	Anacon W&C (2½g)	6	23½	23	23½	+ ½
24¾	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	2	26½	25	25	— ¾
37½	18	Andes Copper	1	7	7	7	Aug 19
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	42¾	42¾	43¾	Aug 18
46	39⅝	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	3	108¾	108½	108¾	Aug 19
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	75	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ¼
13¾	7	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	92	92	92	
99½	81¾	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Aug 17
126	98	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	11	63¼	62½	62½	— ⅜
70½	54⅜	Arnold Const (¾g)	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	Aug 19
16¼	11	Artloom	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
17⅜	8¾	Assd Dry Goods	12	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
24¾	15⅜	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	83¾	82¾	82¾	—2½
101	85	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
125	112	Associates Invest (3)	1	51½	51½	51½	Aug 18
57½	49¾	Atch T & S F (2g)	13	76½	76	76½	— ½
94¾	69½	Atchison pf (5)	4	98	96½	96½	Aug 18
104	93	Atl Coast Line	6	50¼	49½	49½	— ½
55½	44½	Atl Gulf & W In	1	18	18	18	Aug 18
29	14½	Atl G & W In pf	2	25	24	24	Aug 19
44	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	18	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
37	27¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Aug 12
116½	107	Atlas Corp (.80)	126	15¾	15½	15¾	— ⅛
18½	15	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	50	50	50	— ½
52¾	50	Atlas Pwdr (2½g)	2	80¼	80	80	
94	68½	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ½
18¼	11⅞	Auburn Auto	4	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
36¾	13½	Austin Nichols	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ½
9¼	5¾	Aviation Corp	8	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
9¼	5⅝						

—B—

11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	15	5½	5	5	— ½
9½	4⅞	Baldwin Loco and	3	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
23¾	20⅝	Baldwin Loco ct wi	48	22½	21¾	22	— ½
120	70	Baldwin Loco pf asd	1	95	95	95	Aug 19
120	73½	Balt & Ohio	28	26⅞	26¾	26¾	—1¾
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio pf	1	30	30	30	
47¾	27¾	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	Aug 19
45	38½	Barber Co (¼g)	5	30	29½	29½	— ⅜
43⅝	21⅝	Barker Bros	2	27	26½	26½	Aug 19
32	22	Barnsdall (1)	15	24¼	24½	24½	— ¼
35¼	23½	Bayuk C (.56¼g)	1	15¾	15	15	— ⅜
20¼	13¾	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	24½	24½	24½	— ⅞
28¾	21½	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Aug 9
105¾	101	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112½	112½	112½	Aug 13
114¾	105	Belding-Hem (1)	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
15¾	11¼	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	10	88½	88½	88½	Aug 4
88½	84	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	10	19¾	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
30½	18½	Benef InLn (1.33⅓g)	3	21½	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
23¾	20¾	Best & Co (2½a)	3	58	58	58	—1
62¾	47½	Beth Steel (2½g)	90	99	96	97½	—1½
105½	73	Beth-Steel 5% pf (1)	2	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
20	17	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	6	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
129½	108	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	62	62	62	
69¾	51½	Black & Decker (¾g)	4	26¾	26½	26½	— ½
38	24	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	4	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
29½	22	Boeing Airplane	61	34	32⅝	32⅞	— ⅛
49¾	27⅛	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	4	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
48½	37	Bond Stores (1.60)	5	23¾	23½	23½	— ¼
25	23½	Borden (1.60)	6	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
25	23¾	Borg-Warner (2)	21	48¼	47¼	47¼	—1
49¾	38⅞	Boston & Maine	2	9	9	9	Aug 17
15¾	8¼	Botany C M A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Aug 17
4½	1¼	Bower R Bear (2g)	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
35½	26½	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	14	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
23¼	15	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	20	46	46	44¾	— ¼
59½	39¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	48	48	48	
53½	41¾	Bklyn & Queens T	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	
47	37¾	Bklyn Edison (2.40a)	5	41½	41¼	41¼	— ¼
8	2¾	Bklyn & Q T pf	5	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
38½	15½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	35	19½	18½	18⅞	— ⅛
53	18½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	10	62¾	59¼	59¾	+ ¼
102¼	62½	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
52¾	36¼	Brown Shoe (3)	*1	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ½
56	43½	Brunswick-Balke	6	18¾	17½	17½	— ¾
24½	16¾	Bucyrus-Erie	14	18¼	17¾	18	+ ⅛
25¾	14¾	Budd Mfg	2	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
14⅞	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	5	35	34¼	34¼	—1
11¾	7¼	Bullard Co (1)	5	55½	55	55	
45½	30¾	Bulova Watch (4a)	1	18⅞	18½	18⅞	
65¼	50½	Burlington Mills (1)	6	18¾	18¾	18¾	
18⅜	15⅞	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	16	29½	29	29	+ ⅛
35¾	22½	Bush Terminal	3	5	5	5	— ⅛
11¾	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	4	18¼	17½	17½	Aug 10
39	15	Butler Bros (.60)	9	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros pf (1½)	4	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
36¼	28¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	24	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
9¼	4½	Byers Co	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
33¾	17½	Byron Jackson (1g)	3	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
34¾	25¼						

—C—

48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	5	37	36¾	36¾	Aug 18
51½	50	Calif Pack pf (3½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jul 28
6¼	2⅜	Calahan Z-Ld	24	3½	3⅜	3½	
20¼	12	Calumet & H (1.10g)	16	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅜
20½	13½	Campbell Wy (1)	4	31½	31	31	Aug 19
38¾	23½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	10	25½	25	25	— ⅛
37	11⅞	Canadian Pacific	9	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	Aug 12
18⅜	13⅜	Cap Adm A (⅛g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Aug 19
35¾	30	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	1	31	31	31	Aug 19
9½	6¾	Carriers & G (.10g)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	Aug 19
191¾	138	Case (J I)	5	171¾	172¾	172¾	—2¾
100	85	Caterpil Tractr (2)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¾
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (8)	30	36¾	35¾	36½	— ½
41¼	36¾	Celanese (1⅝g)	1	100	100	100	Aug 19
115	108½	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	30½	30½	30½	— ½
48⅛	36½	Celotex (.80g)	2	39¾	37	37½	—2
13¾	6¼	Cent Fdy	1	20	20	20	Aug 18
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	1	13	13	13	Aug 18
44¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	4	9½	9½	9¾	Aug 14
14½	8⅛	Century Rib M (.30g)	6	72¾	71¾	71¾	Aug 19
86¾	60	Cerro de Pasco (4)	3	13½	13¼	13¼	Aug 19
23¾	11⅛	Certain-teed	2	55	55	55	+2
63½	38½	Champ Pap & F (2)	1	17½	17½	17½	+1¾
48	14¾	Checker Cab	21	50	49¾	49½	— ⅜
68¾	40¾	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	1	91¾	91¾	91¾	Aug 19
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	97	96¾	96¾	— ¾
90½	67	Ches Corp (3)	1	2	2	2	Aug 19
4¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Aug 19
13½	6¾	Chi & E Ill pf	9	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
		Chi & N W	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
6¾	3	Chi & N W pf	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
19½	9	Chi Gt West	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
4	2	Chi Gt West pf	4	25½	24¾	24¾	— ¾
18½	8¾	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
33	24¼	Chi M St P & P	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
3¾	1⅜	Chi M St P & P rf	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
7¼	3¼	Chi Pneu T	9	25⅞	25	25¼	— ½
51	31	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	42	42	42	— ¼
42¾	35	Chi RI & P	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8¾	3⅞	Chi RI & P 6% pf	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
10½	4½	Chi RI & P 7% pf	1	9½	9½	9½	
37½	13¾	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	*1	14	13¾	13¾	Aug 19

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	2	17	16½	16½	—1
15⅞	9¼	Childs Co	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
138½	94	Chrysler (5g)	196	114⅝	111¼	112⅝	—2½
21½	17¾	City Ice & F (2)	4	8¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
10¾	6¾	City Stores	3	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
48	33¼	Clark Equip't (1.30g)	2	45	45	45	— ¾
48⅛	33¼	Clev Graph Br (1g)	13	45½	45	45	— ¾
29⅝	23¾	Cluett Peabody (1)	10	28½	28	28	— ¼
170½	122¼	Coca-Cola (3)	2	154	154	154	
80	58¼	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58	58	58	Aug 18
205¾	175	Colgate-Palm (¼)	31	16½	16	16	— ¼
104½	103	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	—1¾
83¾	67½	Coll & Alk (4g)	4	81	80¾	80¾	— ¼
51½	31	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	4	34¾	34¼	34½	— ⅛
33	28	Columb B S A (1.25g)	1	28¾	28½	28¾	— ⅛
30¾	10	Columb B S B (1.05g)	1	29	28	28	— ¼
108	80	Colum Gas (.20g)	28	13¾	12½	12½	— ¼
39½	28¾	Colum Oil&E pf A (6)	2	94	94	94	
46½	38½	Colum Pict vto(1a)	1	41	41	41	—1¾
130½	111	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	3	120	118½	118½	—3½
69¼	56¾	Colum Carbon (4a)	6	63¾	62	62	— ½
114	100	Coml Credit (4)	2	107½	107	107	Aug 19
80½	61¾	Coml Credit pf (4½)	17	63¼	62¾	62¾	+ ⅜
130	103½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	1	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅜
21½	12	Coml Slvs (.60)	16	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	9¼	Comwith & Sou	33	9¾	9¾	9¾	
79¾	46	Comwith & So pf (3)	6	55¾	54	54	—1¾
47¾	32	Conde Nast	1	13	13	13	Aug 19
19¼	11½	Congoleum-Nairn (2)

Business and Industry •

Record Wool Clip, With High Prices, Moves Out of Texas

• Commerce and Finance

Marketing Expert Sees Price Fixing As Welfare Threat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—How recent price-fixing legislation has intensified monopolistic tendencies from which the public is now seeking protection outside of legislatures and courts, in addition to turning more and more to consumers' co-operatives, is brought out by Dr. Ralph S. Alexander, professor of marketing at Columbia University, New York City, in an article in the Columbia University Quarterly.

While purchasers turn to the co-operatives, retailers have adopted the device of promoting "private brands," adds Dr. Alexander. By such means, he predicts, will the consumer achieve the safeguards denied him by the so-called "fair trade laws" of more than 30 states, which he further contends threatens social welfare.

Through statutes similar to the Feld-Crawford Act in New York State, manufacturers throughout the country have, within the last few years, won a long struggle for the legal enforcement of price maintenance. These laws provide, in general, that the seller of a branded commodity may make a contract with a purchaser, stipulating the price at which the product may be sold in the wholesale or retail market. The legality of such statutes, as yet restricted to intrastate trade, was upheld in a decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court last December, the Alexander article declares.

Social Phase Objections

"While recognizing the justification of the states in passing "fair trade laws," viewed in the light of the individual rights of the business man, Dr. Alexander questions this legislation on social grounds. "These laws absolutely eliminate all price competition among retailers upon the articles which they affect. They make no allowance for price reductions which might be offered by different retailers on the basis of the auxiliary services with which they surround the sale of the products to which the laws apply.

"They make it impossible for a cash-and-carry store, by lower prices, to recompense its customers for foregoing credit and delivery services. Under these statutes, the large retail establishment, which, because of the tremendous quantities in which it buys is able to obtain its merchandise at unusually low prices, is prevented from passing the reductions on in the form of lower prices to the ultimate consumers. They likewise tend to prevent the general public from sharing in the savings in operating costs which unusually efficient store managers may make by reason of their superior skill," says Dr. Alexander.

Empowered to control both the production and sale of their branded commodities, manufacturers possess a species of monopoly, Dr. Alexander continues. "It is no more than reasonable to suggest that when a government grants any form of monopoly privilege it should at the same time set up machinery for controlling the prices which will be fixed by the monopolist," he adds.

Basis of Justification

Dr. Alexander also says:

"Both the legislators who voted for these statutes and the business groups which propagandize and lobby for them profess that their purpose in so doing is to outlaw 'loss leader' selling—the offering of goods at less than their cost or at less than cost plus the expense of handling and selling. If this actually is the end they desire, a sound case can be made for it. But the means proposed is not suited to accomplish that end. It would be much simpler, more direct, and more desirable in every way if the law were to define 'loss leaders' and then, in so many words, to prohibit them."

Through its tendency to outlaw price competition, to establish costs covering credit and delivery services, to maintain an artificial price level insuring a reasonable profit, and to eliminate savings achieved by large-scale operations, the "fair trade law" acts to set unnaturally high prices for commodities sold under it, according to Dr. Alexander.

Retail Advertising Up 3.6 P. C. in Week

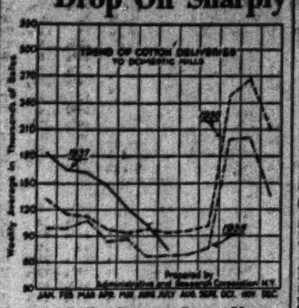
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Retail display advertising carried by all newspapers in 79 major American cities totalled 17,578,634 lines for the week ended Aug. 7, which was 608,916 lines or 3.6 per cent greater than the corresponding week of last year, according to Advertising Age, national advertising publication.

Newspapers in all of the reporting markets show a total of 620,806,927 lines for this year, compared with 588,895,508 lines for the comparable period of last year, a gain of 31,911,419 lines or 5.4 per cent.

ROSSMOORE and ROBBINS
Certified Public Accountants
TAX CONSULTANTS
551 Fifth Avenue
MUrray Hill 2-4541
NEW YORK
Emerson E. Rossmoore C. P. A.
Ira B. Robbins C. P. A.

Cotton Deliveries Drop Off Sharply



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

While it is true that cotton deliveries to domestic mills have fallen off sharply since March, this decline may be charged principally to the existing enigma of farm legislation and the Wage-Hour bill, partly to strikes and a seasonal lull in the dress goods trade, Administrative and Research Corporation's Weekly Letter stated. It may be noted, however, that this year's peak was some 60,000 bales better than Jan. 1936.

Following the trend of the last two years, cotton deliveries may be expected to make a sharp recovery in September, particularly when some of the legislative question marks are clarified. In the chart above, it will be noted that in the year ended July 31, 1936, the United States maintained 41 per cent of an increased world production. The United States produced between 54 per cent to 63 per cent of the world total in the boom years '25 to '29.

Relatively Stable Demand for Farm Products Rest 1937

WASHINGTON—Relatively stable consumer demand for farm products is expected during the next few months and probably for the remainder of 1937, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This outlook is based on a review of business conditions affecting farm purchasing power.

In several very important industries output continues well in excess of new business, "but backlogs of orders may be sufficient to keep them going with little more than the usual summer recession until a larger volume of new orders is received," says the Bureau, which adds; "for the remainder of 1937, relatively little change in industrial activity is expected." At the same time, the Bureau expresses little doubt that the United States is still in the "advancing phase" of the business cycle and believes that sooner or later "the upward movement which has characterized most of the period since early 1933 will be continued."

Since consumer incomes and the demand for farm products fluctuate less than industrial activity, no reason is apparent at present to expect any major changes in domestic demand until 1938, declares the Bureau's analysis.

It is pointed out that the effects of large crops on business activity may be over-emphasized, since the increased business for transportation, processing, and marketing agencies may not be large in relation to total industrial activity, and farm incomes may not be increased as much this year as in other recovery years. A more even geographic distribution of farm income than in the drought years, however, will stimulate farm buying, it was stated.

Broker Meehan Ordered Expelled From 3 Exchanges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—By an order effective October 19, next, the Securities and Exchange Commission has expelled Michael J. Meehan of New York, broker, found responsible by the commission of engaging in the manipulation of stock of the Bellanca Aircraft Corporation on the New York Curb Exchange, from mbership in the New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The order provides a period of 60 days, as required by Section 25 (A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, in which Mr. Meehan will have an opportunity, if he so desires, to file a written petition in the appropriate Circuit Court of Appeals or the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, seeking a review. Under the law such court shall then have exclusive jurisdiction to affirm, modify and enforce or set aside the order in whole or in part.

The Meehan case is the first major case in which the SEC has taken action in connection with alleged violation of the anti-manipulative sections of the Securities Exchange Act.

Miami Reports a Demand For Better Class of Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Money spent here last winter by vacationists is reappearing in the form of a demand for better homes, says Robert R. Williams, the city's new Mayor, who calls attention to the fact that the average residence cost $4396 in the first six months of this year, according to residential building permits issued during the period, an increase of nearly $500 over the average price in the first half of 1936.

Miami, one of the country's fastest growing cities, issued total building permits with a value of $6,450,206 in the first six months of 1937, compared with $4,943,364 in the comparable period of 1936. Building permits issued in the Greater Miami area approximated $16,000,000 in the first six months this year. In all of last year about $27,000,000 in building went up in the area.

Texas Wool Clip All-Time Record Size Is Marketed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SONORA, Texas—The last of an all-time record clip of Texas wool and mohair, approximately 93,000,000 pounds, is moving out of the state to Boston and eventually to New England textile mills.

A high average price of 36 cents a pound in the grease for wool and an average of 65 cents a pound for mohair have brought comparative wealth to a few thousand Southwest Texas sheep and goat raisers.

Nearly $33,000,000 concentrated in some 20 counties of the Edwards Plateau region of Southwest Texas has proved a boon to business in such wool and mohair concentration centers as Sonora, Ozona, San Angelo, Del Rio, Kerrville, Bandera and Lampasas where the sheep and mohair raisers maintain great warehouses.

Wool From Ranches

Very little wool is produced on Texas farms, nearly all of the huge crop (one fifth of the nation's) is produced on ranches and comes from the backs of approximately 10,000,000 sheep and more than 3,000,000 registered Angora goats, roaming the high plateau that forms the southern extension of the Great Plains.

Practically the entire clip, of which 80,000,000 pounds was wool, was hauled by a fleet of trucks across country 200 to 300 miles, to be loaded on board steamers at Corpus Christi. Buyers from Boston, usually veteran judges of wool, gather at the large concentration centers and submit sealed bids. From 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 pounds may be disposed of in one sale.

Texas sheep and goat ranchmen are said to have the highest per capita income of any group in the Southwest. This is due to the steady market demand for wool and mohair, and the tariff protection which these products receive. Although wool prices dropped to around 8 cents a pound in 1932, and Angora goats were given away by their owners to save cost of feed, these twin products have since steadily risen in price and now are nearly at record high levels.

Throughout the Texas ranching country it is admitted that sheep and goat raisers own more high-price automobiles than most other class of citizens. They live in well-built stone houses, equipped with every comfort. They send their sons and daughters to college and the young men and women come back to the range country to aid their parents in carrying on a business which dates back to the 80's. It was then that the first sheepmen made their appearance around the headwaters of the Devil's River and eventually drove out the cattlemen who moved into the Gulf Coast country or into the Trans-Pecos mountains.

The comparatively large size of Texas sheep and goat ranches is for the purpose of providing adequate range for the animals. Thus they may be moved from a dry part of the range to one freshened by rains. The rains of summer over the Edwards Plateau are likely to be erratic and far apart. A ranch of 5000 acres has a better opportunity to have good range during the entire year than one of 1000 acres.

Windmills Great Aid

Sheep raisers give much credit to the windmill for the conquest of the range. The Edwards Plateau drains to the southeast and the run-off of rainfall is rapid. There are no lakes. The deep canyons are witnesses of the power of the water that runs off the range. But deep down in limestone, which, incidentally, bears the same name as the Plateau, there is abundant water. Windmills lift the precious water from 250 to 350 feet and fill tanks on the ranches. The herds of sheep, goats and cattle do not have to search for water; they are generally near by to a concrete reservoir.

On the newer ranches gasoline motors lift the water. Electricity is used to shear the flocks, giving employment to wandering Mexican expert shearers who follow the herds with clock-like regularity. The spring wool and mohair clip is the more important, although in some seasons, when demand is acute for these fleeces, ranchmen may decide to shear in the autumn. Occasionally, when prices are not attractive, the ranchmen may postpone shearing their Angoras in order to obtain 12 or 15 months' fleece, commanding substantially higher prices. At other times the mills do not want extraordinarily long fleece, and two clips a year are sent to market.

Brokers' Loans Drop Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reports that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securties held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $1,136,000,000.

The week ended Aug. 19 and the total represented a decrease of $7,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $936,000,000.

W. Virginia Natural Gas Output and Use Up 23 P.C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—V. Childs Klug, research statistician for the West Virginia Public Service Commission, announces a 23 per cent increase in West Virginia production and consumption of natural gas in 1936 and an 18 per cent increase in exportation. The figures rank West Virginia as the largest natural gas producing state of the East, and fifth nationally.

Total distribution in West Virginia for the year was 168,222,722,000 cubic feet. State wells produced 139,101,795,000 cubic feet and exported 101,011,632,000 cubic feet.

States ranking ahead of West Virginia in gas output include Texas, Oklahoma, California, Texas and Louisiana.

Trend of World Trade in June And July Holds to Even Keel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During June and early July the trend of world industry and trade remained somewhat hesitant, according to the monthly review of foreign economic conditions by Winthrop W. Case in the current issue of The Annalist.

"International trade recovered only a part of its May loss, although it remained at the highest levels in over five years," according to Mr. Case. "Industrial activity outside of the United States showed little change, and commodity prices, if slightly higher, were still without definite word. Primary commodity stocks, however, declined further.

No Definite Trend

"World industrial activity, in June as in May, failed to show any distinctive trend. Production declined in June to 110.3 per cent (preliminary) of the 1928 average from 111.6 (revised) in May, according to the Annalist's index, but the drop was entirely due to the recession in the United States chiefly as a result of labor troubles in the steel industry.

Excluding the United States, the index rose to 115.8 from 115.5. In the United States itself preliminary estimates point to partial recovery in July. Abroad, advances and recessions more or less balanced each other. Industrial activity expanded in June in the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Canada, while losses were recorded for France, Poland, Denmark and Finland.

"International trade in June, although under the five-year high mark established in April, was moderately above the revised May figures, according to League of Nations data, adjusted for seasonal variation by the Annalist. The leveling-off of the international trade movement during the second quarter of this year apparently reflects in part the hesitation in industry and in part the failure of prices to advance further.

Commodity Prices Firm

"Commodity prices in general were somewhat firmer in July. Primary commodity prices recovered slightly. The Annalist International Composite declined somewhat, but this was entirely due to the decline in French prices, on a gold basis, as a result of the latest devaluation. Otherwise, a moderate advance would have been recorded. In terms of domestic money July prices were higher in all the leading countries. Weekly indices for the last weeks in July and the first in August showed an indeterminate trend except in France and Italy, where prices advanced sharply.

"The situation as regards the stocks of primary commodities continued to improve, the eight-commodity index dropping further to the lowest point since May, 1928. This is not to indicate that stocks even yet are near 'normal,' since in this base year, 1928, they had already swelled to fairly high levels. The trend, however, remains consistently downward, and with industry on the upgrade there is no reason why the improvement should not go on.

"Increasing economic difficulties appear to be pushing Japan toward a war-economy of the German kind," says Mr. Case. He discusses the present Japanese situation at some length, and concludes: "The economic prospects of Japan are highly obscure. With the army in the saddle, the more so because of the present conflict in China, economic policies must conform to its demands. The future involves two questions: external and internal. Any prolonged strain on the yen such as is threatened by the Five-Year Plan and is certainly promised by a prolonged North China campaign, is likely to be followed by further depreciation, by the suspension of payments on foreign loans and by increasingly severe exchange control.

Japanese Outlook

"Internally, so long as Japan can find the foreign exchange with which to buy the foreign materials necessary to keep its army and navy supplied, internal considerations are quite unlikely to restrain or modify army policy. The deficits, however, will continue to mount. It is questionable to what extent further bond issues can be absorbed, alternative of note inflation by the Bank of Japan seems more and more imminent.

"Whether under such conditions the financial leaders of Japan will be able to maintain control, or to administer a planned and regimented economy, if such is to be the result, is far from certain. Equally uncertain is the ultimate outcome in terms of the standard of living, the economic and financial organization of the country, and the nation's social structure.

"An outright breakdown is not to be looked for; modern nations have revealed an extraordinary capacity for carrying on under most adverse circumstances. Nevertheless, it is difficult to see how the present policies of the country can end except in weakening it for an indefinite period."

Indices of World Commerce and Industry
1928=100.0

1936	Industrial production (ex. U.S.S.R.)	International trade	Primary commodity Stocks	Primary commodity Prices	General wholesale prices
January	95.3	38.9	136.5	41.6	52.3
February	94.1	36.2	135.9	41.5	52.4
March	93.8	36.6	133.6	42.0	52.3
April	98.7	37.3	128.1	41.9	52.3
May	99.6	37.6	124.8	41.4	52.2
June	100.5	37.0	120.5	41.5	52.6
July	101.1	38.1	119.9	43.4	53.9
August	103.3	37.3	118.3	44.6	54.5
September	104.8	38.7	120.5	45.2	53.6
October	108.4	38.9	120.7	45.6	51.2
November	108.9	38.1	122.1	48.3	51.7
December	112.8	40.3	119.8	52.9	53.4
1937					
January	108.7	41.9	119.0	53.4	54.8
February	109.9	44.2	118.5	55.5	55.3
March	111.3	†46.5	117.7	59.8	56.6
April	111.5	†49.0	113.3	55.2	57.0
May	115.5	†47.4	110.4	†55.3	†57.2
June	*110.3	*48.5	108.4	†53.7	57.2
July	.....	.....	.....	*54.8	*56.8

*Preliminary. †Revised.
Production, trade and stocks adjusted for seasonal variation. Trade and prices in terms of gold. Primary commodities, end of month.
Sources: Production and wholesale prices, The Annalist; International trade, League of Nations, adjusted by The Annalist; primary stocks, Department of Commerce; primary prices, Statistique Generale de la France.

Fresh Fruits Make Tour of World Under Modern Storage, Fast Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Bartlett pears are now making a safe trip from California to France, oranges travel from Palestine to England, pears and grapes from the Argentine to Continental Europe, and South African apricots and nectarines land in foreign markets in good condition, under present-day improved refrigeration and fast ships, says the International Apple Association.

Countries which a few years ago were practically unknown in the international fruit world have developed into important factors, and trade agreements to facilitate better exchange of goods between the various countries are in preparation, it was brought out at a four-day, world-wide convention of about 2500 apple growers, shippers, exporters and distributors, held here recently.

Michigan Fruit for Europe

Apple orchards in Michigan now have a port at Muskegon where, for the first time this coming autumn, European ocean-going vessels will load. The ships come down the St. Lawrence River into Lake Michigan and thence to Muskegon where air-conditioned storage houses make it possible to start the fruit off to distant ports in first-class condition.

"The transportation and distribution of fresh fruits have increased tremendously during recent years," Fred A. Motz, fruit specialist in the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, told the convention, adding: "Improved cultural and handling methods, together with modern transportation facilities, are in a large measure responsible for the present growth of the export trade. The adoption of pre-cooling methods and faster ships has turned a hazardous business into one of comparative safety."

Progress in Other Countries

Progress made by countries in the Southern Hemisphere—New Zealand, South Africa and Argentina in particular—as well as European countries, in the art of growing and packing fruit for overseas ports, was also pointed out by Mr. Motz.

"The keenest competition today is developing from countries in the South," Mr. Motz declared, continuing: "These are not only putting up a dependable product but are landing it at foreign ports in splendid condition. In addition, noteworthy progress is being made by certain European countries and, with respect to citrus fruits, by Palestine."

The rise in the orange production in Palestine was pointed out in the following: "Commercially speaking, Palestine did not begin to attract attention until the close of the nineteenth century, and it has only been within the last four or five years that the real competition has been felt. From 1885 to 1900, exports of oranges averaged around 250,000 to 300,000 boxes a year. From 1900 until 1911 exports were more than doubled. Since 1931, exports have increased from 3,700,000 to over 10,000,000. By 1940-41 it is estimated that exports will run between 20,000,000 and 22,500,000 boxes."

Greyhound Seeking Exchange of Stocks

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Greyhound Corporation of Chicago is seeking Interstate Commerce Commission permission to issue 133,228 shares of common stock, proposing to exchange it for common stock of Atlantic Greyhound Corporation, an affiliate.

The transfer would give to the applicant, which owns the majority stock of Atlantic Greyhound, the minority shares as well. The transfer would be made on the basis of 9½ shares of Greyhound Corporation for each share of Atlantic.

Union Bag & Paper Corp. Plans 4-for-1 Stock Split

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Bag & Paper Corp. directors have voted to split the company's stock four for one and to authorize $10,000,000 of convertible debentures, of which $7,000,000 are to be offered to stockholders.

Directors also recommend an increase from 300,000 shares to 1,500,000 shares of common stock to provide for the proposed splitup and the shares necessary for ultimate conversions of the debentures.

Weston Electric Instrument Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation, Newark, N. J., for the six months ended June 30 reports net profits of $251,150, equal, after Class A dividends, to $1.34 a common share, compared with $101,031, or 41 cents a share, in the like 1936 period.

Mexican Business Declines; Living Costs Up Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO D. F.—Current business indexes in Mexico register a decline from the vigorous forward movement in all fields of commerce and industry prevailing from Jan. 1 to the early summer months. The decline began in June and is partly attributable to the beginning of the rainy season.

The most important factor in the present situation is the formidable rise in living costs which have exceeded all normal bounds. This problem has become so acute that labor organizations have held public protests against it, and are continuously threatening that unless the government acts to lower prices general strikes will be declared until wages are raised.

Heavy Rainfall

An immediate cause of the increased living costs is the heavy rainfall of June and July, which damaged fruit, vegetable and cereal crops. Basic causes are continuous labor agitation, particularly that in the petroleum field, which has caused a scarcity of fuels and hampered transportation, and reduced production, due to the application of land division to large areas in the Republic.

The textile industry centering about Orizaba, Vera Cruz State, has been the subject of strikes and labor conflicts for months with a consequent paralysis of this important industry and of the entire district dependent upon it.

Advance estimates of the cotton crop from the Laguna cotton district in the states of Durango and Coahuila, indicate that the year's yield will be materially decreased. This region was subdivided last October from large estates into small holdings which are now being cultivated by peons.

Farming Adjustments

Normally, after such division the yield decreases during the first year since the farmers are undergoing a period of adjustment and education in the cultivation of their new lands. Added to this normal decrease reports from the Laguna attribute the smaller production to excessive rains, reduced acreage and plagues. The average yield of the region is from 150,000 to 175,000 bales and it is estimated that the crop for the current year will be from 100,000 to 125,000 bales.

Private construction, which was booming in the early part of the year, has suffered a decline but government building continues active in all parts of the Republic. The heavy demand for steel products continues and tire manufacturers are working overtime in an effort to supply the great demand.

Columbia Gas Net 48 Cents in Year; 51c Previous Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Columbia Gas and Electric Corp. reports for the year ended June 30, a net income of $12,679,292, after interest, depreciation a,mortization, Federal income taxes and other expenses and charges. This was equal, after full preferred dividend requirements, to 48 cents a common share, and compares with a net of $12,945,118, or 51 cents a common share, in the 12 months to June 30, 1936.

Gross operating revenues of the system for the period aggregated $94,110,336, compared with $86,549,580 in the preceding comparable period. Operating expenses and taxes, not including provision for surtax on undistributed profits for the first half of 1937, were $50,057,166, against $53,619,167 in the preceding year. Total earnings of subsidiaries applicable to the parent company during the period were $17,779,747, compared with $17,800,356 a year ago.

The company's report for the June quarter this year shows a net income of $3,739,782, after all expenses and charges, compared with $2,394,975 in the 1936 June quarter; gross revenues aggregated $25,092,827, against $21,079,218. For the six months to June 30, the system had a net income of $8,173,805, after expenses and charges, compared with $8,717,755 in the first half of 1936; gross revenues for the six months were $52,143,874, and $48,966,572, respectively.

Canada Ford Motor Output Up 30 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont.—Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., and its subsidiaries is understood to have scored a production gain of approximately 30 per cent in the first half of 1937, over the similar 1936 period. On account of increased labor and material costs, however, net earnings have not benefitted proportionately, although they are understood to have been higher than in the first six months of 1936.

No interim earnings reports are issued, but on the basis of the first-half showing and the outlook for the rest of the year the company should be able to report an appreciable increase in net for the full year. Last year's net profit was $3,358,470, or $2.02 a share on the 1,658,960 shares of Class A and B stock outstanding. Canadian and export business of the company shared about alike in the matter of gain in business.

Allied Mills, Inc.

NEW YORK (AP)—Allied Mills, Inc., and subsidiaries, makers of livestock feeds and other products, with plants in the Midwest, East and South, for the fiscal year ended June 30, last, report anet profit of $2,354,954, after the undistributed profits surtax, equal to $2.86 a common share, compared with $2,539,702, or $3.86 a share, in the preceding fiscal year.

Unemployment Drops To a Lower Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

During the month of June the number of persons unemployed in the United States dropped to another new low for the current movement although the rate of decline was slower than in previous months, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

The number of unemployed in June was 9,224,000 as compared with 9,250,000 in May, with 11,301,000 in June last year and with 16,840,000 at the peak in March, 1933.

The number of persons employed rose in June to a new recovery peak of 42,123,000. There were 2,437,000 more persons employed in June than in the same month last year, 8,920,000 more than at the bottom of the depression, and only 3,308,000 fewer than at the pre-depression peak in September, 1929.

Farm Machinery Sales Seen Making New Record in 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Highly favorable earnings for agricultural machinery manufacturers are forecast by Poor's Stock Reports, as farm income continues its five year upward climb.

The purchasing power of the farmer's dollar is currently greater than in the last boom year. He is in a position to make larger outlays on farm machinery, as a result of reduced financial drains for other expenditures. The number of farm mortgages has been greatly reduced and interest rates decreased. Likewise, land taxes are lower. The farmer's annual interest bill, which amounted to $682,000,000 in 1929, was reduced to $413,000,000 in 1935, while taxes were cut more than 35 per cent.

"The equipment industry's output last year was the greatest since 1929, and the upward trend has continued this year at an accelerated pace," continues the report. "Consequently, a new sales record is virtually assured for 1937. Prices have been advanced to offset higher costs, though not early enough in the year to permit income gains to parallel the rate of sales increase.

"The peak of agricultural equipment purchases has not been reached. While purchases since 1932 have been heavy, it was not until last year that they equalled the estimated annual depreciation for all equipment owned. Moreover, improvements have made much existing equipment obsolescent.

"Further expansion of markets is expected to accompany the recently introduced lines of 'baby' tractors and combines. This small tractor, available to the farmer at approximately 65 per cent of the cost of larger units, has proven very popular. While profit margins on these new low-priced machines are not so wide as those enjoyed on more expensive equipment, indicated volume obtainable should be sufficient to render this section of the manufacturers' business attractive."

Freight Carloadings 5.5 Per Cent Ahead Of Like 1936 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 777,382 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Aug. 14.

This was an increase of 7676 cars, or 1 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 40,804, or 5.5 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 163,377, or 26.6 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This week	Last week	Increase over Yr. ago
Miscellaneous freight	311,556	7,962	16,417
Less-than-carlot merchandise	166,396	†1,973	1,051
Coal	116,251	4,747	†782
Grain & grain prods	43,391	†2,927	835
Livestock	14,616	1,079	†631
Forest products	40,932	†212	4,371
Ore	74,421	†1,062	18,339
Coke	9,769	62	1,404

†Decrease.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. Free samples. Also marvelous value $1.00 Box Assortments. GENERAL CARD 406 S. Peoria St., Dept. P-136, Chicago.

Christmas Card Sensation! Extra money selling leading $1 assortment. Personal cards—3 way plan. Combination Offer Good profits. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-35, Mass.

MAKE extra money spare time showing my "Exclusive Selections." $1 Assortment. 21 Christmas Folders. You make 50c a box. Seven other Christmas Bargains. Engraved Holiday Stationery, 50c. Gift Wrappings. Write Free Samples. SCHWER, Dept. 143-E, Westfield, Mass.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS—Personal, confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 543 Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE, country place, convalescent home, farm; 186 acres; 14 rooms, slate roof, 2 baths, 3 fireplaces; overlooks river; 100-ft. barn; all good repair; 1½ miles to Newburyport, Mass. Box R-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Make liberal commission. Sell 1937 Master Creations in Personal Cards and Stationery 7 Double Value Boxes Assorted Cards. New low prices. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. WALLACE BROWN 225 Fifth Ave. Dept. 213, New York.

LADIES—Sell nationally famous lingerie and hosiery below store prices, guaranteed quality; generous commissions, free style books. CARDINAL, Inc. 247 5th Avenue, New York.

SUMMER BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD
AN IDEAL LOCATION
To enjoy cool summer breezes beneath pines on large estate with private beach. Excellent cuisine, riding, tennis, golf. Rates $22.50 week up.
BREWSTER, MASSACHUSETTS

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

MODERN APARTMENTS
Newly Decorated
Electric Refrigeration

67 St. Stephen St.—1 to 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $37.50 to $60.00
821 Beacon St.—3 to 5 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $48.00 to $65.00
944 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $37.50 to $50.00
30 Hemenway St.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $35.00 to $42.50
282 Newbury St.—3 to 5 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $50.00 to $65.00
136 Huntington Ave.—2 rooms, kitchenette, rec. hall and bath $40.00
19 Peterboro St.—3 room, reception hall, kitchenette and bath $40.00
99-103 Norway St.—1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $27.50 to $32.50
References Required
Apply to Superintendent on Premises, or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF. 7940

Cambridge, Mass.
16-17 Forest Street 29-34 Irving Street
"Each Apartment a Home"
2 - 3 - 4 Rooms
Choice apartments for home-loving people in our strictly modern, well-managed apartments that have an established reputation for excellent service, select tenancy and attractive appearance. Reasonably priced. KIRkland 5455 or 5321.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—One right family will appreciate the exceptional convenience and location of this attractive 5-room lower apartment in 2-family home close to famous Brattle St. and Larchwood section; fireplace, built-in bookcase, screened porch, garage. Call owner, TROwbridge 7760.

Modern Apartments
114 Fenway—5 large outside rooms, reception hall and bath.
1038 Beacon St., Brookline—6 large outside rooms and 3 baths.
Apply to Superintendent on Premises, or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF. 7940

LINCOLN HALLS
11-15 Park Drive, Boston
GAG
1-2-3 ROOM SUITES, airy kitchenettes; within walking distance of The Mother Church; restricted tenancy; $32 to $65. Supt., KENmore 6319. Management GEORGE A. GILES and SON.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Complete list of furn. and unfurn. suites for Sept., Oct. or immediate occupancy. Howard E. Whiting, 4 Brattle St. KIR. 6585

Riverside Apartment Hotel
Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, nr. Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 420 Memorial Dr., Cambridge. KIR. 4720.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautifully furnished 3 rooms, large living room, real fireplace, grand piano, radio, sunroom, complete, modern. ASP. 8374 or COM. 4339, G. M. KEER.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 310 W. 19th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

BOSTON—For sale, 6-room apartment and complete furnishings; some permanent roomers; near The Mother Church. Box P-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
7-PASSENGER PIERCE-ARROW
Call ASP. 2313-4829 (Brookline, Mass.)

CARPETS AND RUGS

HOOKED RUGS
LYDE ANN SHOP
Main Street, corner Elm
Dennis, Mass

COUNTRY BOARD

POST JERVIS, N. Y.—Quiet farmhouse, home cooking, modern conveniences; high elevation; $15 per week. MRS. L. J. DEKIO, R. F. D. 2.

MT. PLEASANT, GOSHEN, N. H.—Hilltop home, beautiful view; wide verandas; large rooms; steam heat; excellent table. Individual camps; 59 miles from Boston, near Dixville Mts.; 42nd season; $15 to $17 per week, $2.50 to $3 per day. Booklet. MISS ANNIE MERRILL.

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

GUARANTEED EXTERMINATING COMPANY assures positive destruction of termites and household vermin. LO 9-0600. 200 5 Av., N.Y.C.

FURRIERS

LADIES' beautiful muskrat fur coats, brand new, sacrificed $35, $40. Also $50. FRANCIS' S. 1211 Commonwealth Ave., Allston, Mass.

NOOBAR BASHIAN FURS ON HAND AND TO ORDER
Remodeling, Repairing, Leather Goods Cleaned, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 0971

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—For a private school and summer camp, coach for basketball and track, who can teach mathematics. Write Box W-35, Stella 1356, 580 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Drop forge die sinker, experienced in making dies for small tools such as pliers; steady job; give full particulars; confidential. CHAMPION DIAMENT TOOL CO., Meadville, Pa.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m. — Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:30
48 2¾s '43-40 June	108.30	108.17	109.30
23 2¾s '47-43	107.10	107.0	107.0
36 3¼s '45-43	106.11	106.9	106.9
67 2¼s '56-44	106.8	106.6	106.6
4 4s '54-44	111.29	111.25	111.29
109 2¾s '47-45	102.17	102.16	102.16
22 3s '48-46	104.6	104.3	104.3
2 4¼s '52-47	116.16	116.6	116.6
236 2¾s '51-48	100.23	100.17	100.17
100 3¼s '52-49	104.23	104.17	104.17
191 2¾s '53-49	100	99.19	99.19
277 2¾s '54-51	99.28	99.20	99.20
83 3s '55-51	102.26	102.20	102.20
238 2¾s '60-55	100.22	100.16	100.16
199 2¾s '59-56	99.26	99.19	99.19

Federal Farm Mortgage

10 2¾s '47-42	101.20	101.20	101.20
6 3¼s '44-44	102.31	102.26	102.26
10 3s '49-44	102.10	102.10	102.10

Home Owners' Loan

604 2¾s '49-39	100.20	100.11	100.14
19 2¼s '44-42	100.5	100	100
20 3s '52-44	102.10	102.8	102.9

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 Adams Exp 4½s '48 st	104	103¾	104
1 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	68	68	68
25 Allegheny 5s '44	94½	93½	93½
6 Allied Strs 4½s2'50	100	99¾	99¾
60 Am & For P 5s 2030	72¾	72	72
10 Am Ice 6s '53	100	100	100
8 AmIGChem 5½s '49	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Am Int 5½s '49	108½	108½	108½
27 Am T&T 5½s '43	113¼	113	113
37 Am T&T 3¾s '66	99½	99¼	99½
16 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	104½	103¾	103¾
22 Am T&T 3¼s '61	100½	99¾	99¾
6 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	106½	106¼	106¼
5 Arm Del 4s '57	99	99	99
8 Arm Del 4s '65	98¼	98¼	98¼
24 AT & SF cv 4½s '48	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 AT & SF aj 4s '95	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 A C Line 1st 4s '52	102½	102½	102½
10 ACL cit 4s '52	93¾	93	93
5 A C Line 5s '45	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 A C Line 5s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
12 B&O rfg 6s '95	88¼	87¾	87¾
3 B&O 1st 5s '48	107½	107½	107½
4 B&O rfg 5s '95	75½	75	75½
1 B&O 5s '96 F	74¾	74¾	74¾
3 B&O 5s 2000 D	74¼	73¾	74¼
65 B&O cv 4½s 60	61¾	61	61¾
37 B&O 4s '48	100¼	100	100
8 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	99¾	99½	99½
2 B&O 5s 6 '95	97½	97½	97½
1 Bang & Ar 4s cv '51 st	112¼	112¼	112¼
5 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	118	118	118
13 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	97½	97	97
4 Boston & Me 5s '67	75½	75½	75½
1 Boston & Me 4¼s JJ'61	70	70	70
1 Boston & Me 5s '68	78¼	78¼	78¼
2 Bkly City RR 5s '41	74½	74½	74½
4 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101½	101½	101¼
16 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	80	79¾	80
3 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	101	100	100
34 Bkly U Gas 4½s '47	113¾	113	113
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94¾	94½	94¾
13 Bkly U Gas 5s '57	106	106	106
1 Buf R&P 4½s'57	77¾	77½	77¾
2 Bush T Bldg 5s'60	66½	65¾	66½
6 Can Nat Ry 5s'70	118¾	118¾	118¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	113¾	113½	113½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	113¾	113½	113½
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	116¼	116¼	116¼
2 Can Pac 5s'44	115	115	115
2 Can Pac 4½s'46	104¾	104¾	104¾
56 Can Pac 4s perp	95½	95	95
3 Ca'o C&O 6s'52	111	111	111
4 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	97½	97¼	97¼
1 Cen Hd G&E 3½s'65	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Cen Ill E&G 5s'51	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Cen Pac 5s'60	94	94	94
7 Cen R R N J 5s'87	49½	48½	48½
1 CenRR NJ 5s'87 rsg	45	45	45
5 Certain-td 4½s'48	83	83	83
8 C&O 3½s'96 D	97¾	97	97
5 C&Ohio cn 5s'39	107	107	107
7 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A	118¾	116½	116½
11 CB&Q 4¼s'77	109½	109½	109½
2 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	29	28½	28½
4 Chi Ind & L 5s'56	36¾	36½	36½
24 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	23	22¾	22¾
13 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	76	73¾	73¾
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	23¾	23¾	23¾
14 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	14½	14¼	14¼
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	22½	22½	22½
3 Chi&NW 4s '87	23½	23½	23½
2 Chi&NW 3½s '87	33¾	33¾	33¾
13 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	17	17	17
4 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	14½	14½	14½
1 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s '60	89	89	89
5 Ch Un Sta 3¼s'63	108½	108½	108½
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	104¾	104¾	104¾
11 Ch&WInd 4½s 62	102¼	102	102¼
10 Ch&WInd 4s '52	103¾	103½	103¾
4 Cinn G&E 3¼s'66	101	100½	100½
2 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	104	104	104
22 CCC&StL 4½s '77	92½	92	92
8 Clev Cl Iron 4¼s'50	107	107	107
5 ClevEl Ill 3¾s 65	109½	109½	109½
3 Clev U Term 5½s '72	110	110	110
15 ClevUTerm 4½s '77C	102½	102	102
2 Col & So 4½s '52Ap	64¾	64¾	64¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Colmbia G 5s '52May	101½	101¼	101½
3 Colmbia G 5s 1947	102	102	102
28 Cor Ry Pw & L 4s '49	104½	104	104½
23 Cons'l Cred 5½s '51	86½	86	86
11 Cons'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102¾	103¼	102¾
8 Cons'l R&L 4½s '51 st	107½	106½	106½
10 Conn Riv Pow 2¾s '51	105½	105	105
1 Con Coal Del 5s '43	69½	69½	69½
13 Con Edis 2¼s '44	104¾	104½	104½
17 Con Edis 3½s '58	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	108	108	108
7 Con Oil 3½s '51	103½	103	103
10 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103½	101¾	101¾
10 Consum Pow 3¾s '63	108½	108½	108¾
2 Consum Pow 4½s '66	108½	108½	108½
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	102	102	102
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	47	47	47
1 Cuba R R 6s '36	50	50	50
6 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	105	105	105
3 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 Del L & W 5s '71	104	104	104
2 D & R G 4½s '36	37½	37½	37½
2 D & R G 5s '55 Asd	13¼	13¼	13½
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	113½	113½	113½
1 Det & Mack 1st 4s '95	60	60	60
2 Det Ed 3½s '65	104½	104½	104½
2 Duluth SSS&A 5s '37	35½	35½	35½
9 Duqu Lt 3½s '65	106	106	106
1 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	113	113	113
4 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Erie rfg 5s '67	67½	67½	67½
19 Erie rfg 5s '75	67	66¾	66¾
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	75¾	75¾	75¾
7 Fed L&S'T 5s '42 st	101¾	101	101
25 Fla E Cst 5s '74	13¾	13¼	13¼
15 Gen Mot Acc'pt 3s '46	103¾	103½	103½
8 G Mot Acc'pt3¼s2'51	102	101¾	101¾
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	80½	80½	80½
18 Goodrich 4¼s '56	101¼	101	101¾
3 Goodrich 6s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¾	104½	104½
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117¼	117¼	117¼
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	114¾	114¾	114¾
25 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	126¾	126¼	126¾
12 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	108½	108	108¼
2 G Bay&W deb B	11½	11½	11½
7 Gulf M&N 5s '50	96	96	96
1 Gulf St Ut 4½s '61	99	99	99
4 Gulf St Util 4s '66	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	92½	92½	93½
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Housatonic 5s '37	65	65	65
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	41½	41½	41½
4 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	121	121	121
12 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	67¼	67¼	68
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	29	29	29
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	106½	106½	106½
1 Ill Cen 1st 3½s '51	104½	104½	104½
5 Ill Cen 4s '52	75¼	75¼	75¼
3 Ill Cen 4s '53	72	72	71¾
1 Ill Cen 4s '55	75	75	75
8 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	63	62¾	62¾
7 IClk&DeKNO 5s '63A	73	73	73
2 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106	106	106
25 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	66	65¾	65¾
7 Interlake Iron 4s '47	101	100¾	101
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	10½	10½	10½
13 Int Hydro El 6s '44	81½	80¾	81
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '51	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 Int Paper 6s '55	97½	97½	97½
9 Int Paper 5s '47	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 Int T&Tcv 4½s '39	89	88	89
4 Int T&T 5s '55	72¾	72	72¾
1 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	94½	94½	94½
2 Jones&LSt 4½s'57	103½	103½	103½
3 KCFtS&M 4s '36ct	46½	46¼	46½
3 KC Sou 5s '50	84	84	84
6 K C Term 4s '60	109	109	109
7 Kresge Fnd 3½s '47	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s'53	65	65	65
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	48	48	48
1 Leh Val N Y 4½s '40	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	48¾	48¾	48¾
7 Ligget & M 7s '44	130¾	130½	130½
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	121¾	121¾	121¾
1 Loews 3½s '46	100	100	100
2 Long Isl gen 4s '38	102¼	102¼	102¼
12 Long Is rfg 4s'49st	102½	102	102½
2 Louis & Ark 5s '69	83	83	83
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Louis&Jeff un 4s '40	107	107	107
5 Louis & N 1st4s2003	99¾	99¾	99¾
22 Louis&N3¾s 2003	93½	93¾	92½
6 L&N 3s '50 StL	90½	90½	90½
8 Lou G&E 3½s '66	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	79	79	79
2 McK&Rdn 5½s '50	104	104	104
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	108	108	108
3 Mich Cen 4s '40	104½	104½	104½
1 MilSpar&NW 4s '47	31½	31½	31½
8 M&StL 1st 7s '42	5¼	5	5
3 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	82½	82½	82½
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	72¼	72¼	72¼
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	85	85	85
8 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	82½	82	82
6 Mo Pac 5½s '49	11¾	11½	11½
5 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	36½	36½	36½
28 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	15	14½	14½
3 Mo Pac 3d ext 4s '38	92½	92½	92½
1 Mob&O Mont 5s '45	39	39	39
1 NewOrPS 4½s '56	105¾	105¾	105¾
33 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	95	94½	94¾
9 Mor & Essex 5s '55	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Namm & Son 6s '43	103¾	103¾	103¾
47 Nat Dairy 3¾s '61	104¾	103¾	103¾
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	124	124	124
1 N Eng T&T 4½s '61 B	121¼	121¼	121¼
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
35 N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	99¼	98	98
5 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	98¾	98¾	98¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 N Ori Term 4s '53	92	92	92
3 NO Texas&M 5s '45B	49	49	49
13 NYC rfg 5s 2013	97	97	97
10 NYC 4s '46	97	96¾	97
10 NYC 3¾s '46	102	102¼	102¾
17 NYC 2¾s '52	107	106¾	106¾
27 NYC&HR 4½s '2013	87¾	87½	87½
4 NYC&HR 3½s '97	97¾	97½	97½
6 NYC Ch&StL 4½s '78	90½	90	90
27 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	94½	94½	94½
9 NY Ch&StL 4s '37	100¼	100¼	100¼
9 NY Conn 4½s '53	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 NY Dock Co 5s 38	61	61	61
8 NY Edis 3½s '65	101	100¾	100¾
3 NY El HP 4s '49	114½	114¾	114½
1 NY Lack&W 4s '73A	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	37½	37½	37½
4 NYNH&H 4½s '67	37½	37½	37½
5 NYNH&H 4s '56	33½	33¼	33¼
16 NYNH&H 4s '56	33½	33¼	33¼
3 NYNH&H 4s '57	18½	18½	18½
3 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	19½	19½	19½
4 NY O&W gn 4s '55	13¾	13¾	13½
6 NY Steam 5s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 NY S&W Term 5s '43	65	65	65
17 NY Tel 4½s '39	107¾	107½	107½
23 NY Tel 3¼s '67	101¾	101½	101½
1 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	11½	11½	11½
9 Niag Falls P 3½s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	28¾	28½	28¾
12 Nor Pac 6s 2047	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	101	101	101
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	101	101	101
8 Nor Pac 4s 2047	90	89¾	90
3 Philippine Ry 4s'37	36	35¾	35¾
10 PCC & StL 5s '79 B	116½	116½	116½
4 Pitt CokeChr 4½s'52	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s'58 C	84½	84½	84½
10 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	70	69¾	69¾
7 Purity Bak 5½s '48	98	97¾	97¾
5 Ready 4½s '57 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	96¾	96¾	96¾
8 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Republic Steel 5½s'54	119¾	118¾	119¾
3 Republic Steel 4¼s'61	46½	46¼	46½
13 Republic Steel 5½s'56	98	97½	97¾
54 Republic Steel 4½s'50	109	108½	108¾
1 Roch G&E 5s '62 E	109½	109½	109½
17 Safeway Stores 4s '47	103¾	103	103
6 StL Peo & NW 5s '48	33	33	33
8 StL SF 5s '50 B	123¾	123¾	123¾
3 StL SF 4½s '78	22	21½	22
8 StL SF 4½s'78 ctf st	20½	20½	20½
3 StL SF 4s '50 A ct	20	20	20¼
2 StL SW st 4s '89	84	84	84
2 StL Dan Gas&E 4s '68	108	108¼	108¼
2 StL Dan Gas&E 4s '49st	102½	102	102½
17 Seab A L cn 5s '45	16½	15¾	16
3 Sea A L 1st '45 ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
4 Sea A L aj 5s '49	7¾	7½	7¾
9 Sea A L rfg 4s '49	14¾	14½	14½
1 Sea All Fla 6s '35 B ct	8½	8½	8½
2 Shar Steel 4¼s '51	108	108	108
30 Shell Un Oil 4½s '47	99¾	99½	99½
3 Skelly Oil 4s '51	100	100	100
2 Socony Vac Oil3¼s'50	105¾	105¾	105¾
30 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	106½	106½	106½
30 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 So Cal Gas 5s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	101	101	101
5 Sou Pac 4½s '68	84¾	84¾	84¾
4 So Pac 4½s '69	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 So Pac 4½s '81	72¼	72¼	72¼
9 So Pac P 3½s '46	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 So Pac 3½s '46	99½	99½	99½
4 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	92¾	92¾	92¾
13 South Ry 5½s '56	91½	90¾	90¾
3 South Ry cn 5s '94	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 South Ry gn 4s '56	72¼	72	72¼
4 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	106½	106½	106½
20 S W Gas & El 4s '60	103¾	103	103¾
5 Staley Mfg 4s '46	105¾	105¾	105¾
18 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	98	97¾	97¾
7 Studebaker 6s cv '45	113	112½	112½
1 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	93	93	93
1 T R R A St L 5s '41	111¼	111¼	111½
7 T R R A St L 4½s '39	107½	107½	107½
1 Texark Ft Sm5½s '50	105½	105½	105½
26 Tex Corp 3½s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	104¼	103½	104½
2 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	103½	103½	103½

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
62	46¾	Cushman $8 pf	40	46¾	46¾	46¾	Aug19
109	99¼	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	10	104¼	104¼	104¼	Aug17
22	9¾	Detroit & Mackinac	10	16	16	16	Aug18
19	10	Detroit & Mac pf	10	19	19	19	Aug 5
41¼	34	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	100	36	36	36	+ ½
122	112	Duplan Silk pf (8)	20	116	116	116	Aug17
115½	110	Duquesne Lt 1 pf ($)	40	113½	113¼	113¼	
163	150	Eastman Kod pf (6)	20	158	158	158	—3
115½	105½	Endicott-John pf ($)	10	106¾	106¾	108¾	Jul 31
80	75¾	Erie & Pitts (3½)	90	77	77	77	Aug16
5¾	3	Fairbanks Co	180	3¼	3	3	— ½
28	20¾	Fairbanks pf	110	22½	21¾	22	—1
103	88½	Fed Lt & Trac pf ($)	10	90½	90½	90½	Aug16
39¾	39½	Filene's Sons (1.20g)	100	39½	39½	39½	Apr19
135	100	Foster Wheeler pf	50	110	110	110	
83	55	Franklin Simon pf	10	72	72	72	+ ½
117	105¼	Freeport Sul pf (6)	10	112	112	112	Aug13
73	45	Fuller pr pf	30	45½	45½	45½	Aug14
48½	25	Fuller 2 pf	10	28	28	28	Aug18
33	22	Gamewell	70	23¾	23¾	23½	+ ⅛
106¼	95	Gannett pf (6)	30	100½	100½	100½	Aug17
153	134	Gen Baking pf (8)	20	134	134	134	Aug16
152	128	Gen Cigar pf (7)	20	128	128	128	Jul 26
64½	48	Gen G & El cv pf	10	50	50	50	Jul 29
124	117	Gen Mills pf (6)	20	120	120	120	
110	106	Gen Pr Ink pf (6)	30	107½	107½	107½	Aug 9
117½	103	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	100	104½	104½	104½	Aug13
88	48	Gen Steel Cast pf	70	61	60½	60½	— ½
28	16	Gen Stock Tel (6)	10	101	101	101	—1
96	81	Goth Silk H pf (7)	10	81¾	81¾	81¾	+ ¾
145½	132	Gt W Sug pf (7)	10	137	137	137	Aug18
64¾	59½	Green B&W (2½g)	10	60	60	60	Jul 9
68	63¼	Greene Canaan (3a)	10	80	80	80	Jul 22
59	49	Guantanamo Sug pf	10	42¼	42¼	42¼	Aug10
36	28½	Hack W pf A (1¾)	40	33¼	33	33	Aug10
108	103	Hamilton W pf (6)	20	105½	105½	105½	Aug18
105	98	Hanna $5 pf (5)	30	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ⅛
140	128	Harb-Walk pf (6)	20	131½	131½	131½	
106½	91	Hat Corp pf (6½)	50	92½	92½	92½	Aug17
166	140	Helme pf (7)	10	155	155	155	Jul 20
135½	125	Hercules P pf (6)	20	133	133	133	Aug 9
120½	101½	Holland F pf ($)	10	104½	104½	104½	Aug17
114¾	110	Holly Sug pf (7)	50	110	110	110	Aug10
72	57	Illinois Cent LL (4)	50	58	58	58	Aug19
143	133½	Ingersoll Rd pf (6)	30	142¼	142¼	142¾	Aug11
111½	104	Interch Corp pf (6)	20	105	105	105	+1
10	5½	Int Ry Cent Amer	50	7	6¾	6¾	Aug19
8¾	6	Int Ry Cent Am ct	10	6¼	6½	6½	Aug19
57½	43½	Int Ry Cent Am pf	50	51½	50¾	50¾	—1¾
110	88	Int Silver pf (6x)	10	99	99	99	
107½	100	Intrst D Strs pf (7)	10	100½	100½	100½	Aug16
127	121	Island Crk C pf (6)	20	127	127	127	Aug 4
126	120	Johns-Man pf (7)	40	125	124½	125	Aug17
135	117¼	Jones&L Stlpf(3½x)	40	124	123	123	—1
121	115½	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	119½	119½	119½	Aug16
110	96	Keith-A Or pf (3½x)	20	101	101	101	Aug 3
109½	101	Kendall pf (6a)	10	103	103	103	Aug16
71	44	Kinney (G R) pf	45	45	45	45	Aug19
38½	30	Kinney (G R) pr pf	100	30½	30	30	
147	103	Kresge D St pf (30c)	40	140	140	140	Aug12
27¼	15½	Laclede Gas	10	18½	18¼	18½	—1⅛
41½	27½	Laclede Gas pf	40	34	33½	34	Aug16
203	160	Lehigh P C 4% pf (4)	10	194	194	194	Mar10
110	105	Loose-W B 5% pf (5)	10	106½	106	106½	Aug17
147¾	127	Lorillard pf (7)	60	139	139	139	Aug17
133½	127½	MacAnd & F pf (8)	10	127½	127½	127½	Aug10
30	14	Manati Sugar pf	10	18¾	18¾	18¾	Aug16
21½	14	Manati Sug pf ct	30	18½	18½	18½	Aug19
39	18¼	Manhattan Ry gtd	30	28	27½	28	Jul 29
3¼	1¾	Market St Ry	30	2½	1¾	1¾	Aug18
20	9¾	Market St Ry pf	30	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
39	17	Market St Ry pr pf	60	17	17	17	
6½	2¾	Market St Ry 2 pf	60	3	3	3	Aug19
166	142	Math Alkali pf (7)	90	147½	147	147	Jul 26
111	97	Maytag 1 pf (6)	40	105	105	105	Aug18
44	38	Maytag pf xw (3)	20	38	38	38	Aug 9
113½	90	McLellan Sto pf (6)	10	96½	96½	96½	Aug16
101	93½	Mead Corp pf (6)	30	95	95	95	Aug16
47¾	34	Menel 5% pf (3⅛)	80	37¾	37¾	37¾	Aug18
41	28	Merc & M Tr (1.60)	10	28	28	28	Aug19
122	103	Midland Stl 1 pf (6)	10	117	117	117	
106	94	Milw Elec Ry pf (6)	10	99	99	99	+ ¼
134	108	Minn-Hon pf B (4)	10	117	117	117	Aug19
6¼	2¾	Minn StP&SSM LL	80	3¼	2¾	2¾	Aug19
66½	54½	Morris & Ess (3⅞)	30	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
99¾	93	Mullins pf (7)	10	98	98	98	Aug 5
108½	103	Murphy pf (6)	10	107½	107½	107½	Aug16
47½	33	Nash Chat & St L	10	33	33	33	Aug19
113¼	107¾	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	13	111¼	111¼	111¼	Aug19
112	106	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	10	109	109	109	
150	137	Nat Lead pf B (6)	80	133	133	133

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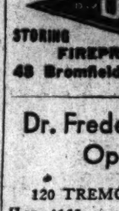
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Established Over Half a Century

FITCHBURG

Nichols & Frost, Inc.
Many bargains to be had before we move into our new store in September
•
Watch for our opening

RED & WHITE
10-cent Sale
Your choice of
Red & White Peanut Butter
Red & White Root Beer Extract
Red & White Sliced Dill Pickles
Any 10 items for 95c

20 Patterns of Crystal Goblets
Sherbets, Ginger Ales, etc.
$2.00 a half dozen up
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 Main St. *Stationers*

Ford
The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

SCHADLICH'S MARKET
Fresh Meats, Fish, Vegetables, Fruit
KNOX *Sparkling* GELATINE
Daily Deliveries
72 GREEN STREET TEL. 586

F. A. Lane Company
Palm Beach, Garbardines, and other fine Summer Suits. INVESTIGATE. It will pay you.

FITCHBURG COAL CO.
High Grade Coal, Coke and Fuel Oil
4 DAY STREET
Call 456 for Prompt Delivery

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchases that result in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase seems to belong to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1935 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

One Name to Remember in Gloucester
BLANCHARD
Jeweler Gift Annex
125 Main Street 17 Hancock Street

General Electric Heating and Air Conditioning
THE GLOUCESTER COAL AND LUMBER COMPANY
Phone Gloucester 3040 43 Duncan St.

HAVERHILL

--TYPEWRITERS--
SOLD
RENTED
REPAIRED

The Stationery Shop
27 Washington Square Tel. 1472

Let Us Help You
To Launder Your Linen Suits, Wash Dresses and Children's Dresses.
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
Ralph E. Daniels, Prop. Tel. 164

J. K. ATWOOD
146 White Street Phone 2090
Meats Groceries Provisions
Including these GROCERIES NATIONALLY ADVERTISED
Fine Creamery Butter and Fresh Eggs a Specialty

HINGHAM

LITCHFIELD MOTORS, INC.
"At the Harbor"
SALES Ford SERVICE
Dependable Used Cars
ROY E. LITCHFIELD, JR.
is glad to serve Monitor Readers with
SHELL GAS and Complete SHELL LUBRICATION

DYKEMAN'S DRUG STORE
Ring 0300
Stocks many Monitor-Advertised Products including
Elegnet Club
Accessories for Vacation Fun
KODAKS ICE CREAM TOILETRIES

Keep Summer Clothes Fresh and Attractive
SOUTH SHORE CLEANSERS
50 South Street Hing. 0967
CLEANSING PRESSING DYEING

Old Corner Gift Shop
Everything from gadgets to wedding gifts. Our lending library is always well stocked.
Fountain Sq. Hingham

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET • OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

HOLYOKE

Find your foot comfort in Health Spot shoes. A "dress up" shoe for the sensible woman who appreciates the rare combination of correct style and comfort.
Napoleon Bail, 168 High Street
Superior Shoe Repairing

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
PREW COAL CO.
1033 Chicopee St., Willimansett, Mass.
Phones Holyoke 7386 Chicopee 550

Re-Modelling Our Store
Come in and see the values offered during this sale
Dunbar-Murray, Inc.
HIGH STREET AT SUFFOLK
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys

LAWRENCE

AUGUST FUR SALE FEATURE!
GELLER SEAL
Custom-built
COATS
Guaranteed for two years
$99
Cherry & Webb's

D & H
Cone Cleaned Anthracite
New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 334

We have *Beautiful Flowers* for All Occasions
Swan-Dobson Floral Co.
107 PLEASANT STREET
Methuen, Mass. Tel. 23310
Member F. T. D.

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON

Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 Mass. Avenue
Agents for Jalma
25c and $1.00 Sizes
Free Delivery Call Lex. 0050

Mr. Bunker, Metalsmith, invites tourists to visit his Shop and Salesroom.
Gifts in Metal
LEXINGTON ARTCRAFT SHOP
21 DEPOT SQUARE

LOWELL

The choice of thrifty families everywhere
ELECTROLUX
The GAS Refrigerator
.. It Saves You More
•
LOWELL GAS CO.

Pollards
A. & COLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Now Going On
August Sale of Coats
Save 15% to 20% in our Annual August Sale of
Fur Trimmed Coats
featuring finer furs at
$59
CHERRY & WEBB'S

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

Goddard Bros.
MARKET ST. BREAKERS 3737
Goddard Bros. "SHORE DRIVE"
100% Pure—Long Staple Wool
BLANKETS
Made expressly for Goddard Bros. to offer at this attractively low price in our "Easy-to-buy" Sale. Solid colors including rose, blue, peach, green, cedar, beige, orchid, brown and gold. Size 72 x 84. $7.98
True value $10.00

The New and Smart Way to Food Economy
Six handy sanitary transparent food savers. Made of odorless, Plonlim—a new rubber fabric.
Set of 6 Food Savers $1.00
T. W. ROGERS CO
DEPARTMENT STORE—UNION ST.

W. H. DANCE
Electrical Contractor and Engineer
Electrical Repairs of all kinds
38 Blake Street
Tel. Breakers 2968—Nahant 382

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Breakers 3400
For the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

Whyte's Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners
83-87 WILLOW STREET - LYNN, MASS

MALDEN

August Sale
Winter Coats
Prices Are Advancing!
Buy Now and Save!
A superb collection of FUR COATS and FUR-TRIMMED COATS for Women and Misses at guaranteed savings.
(Charge or Budget)
GORDON'S WOMAN'S SHOP
183 Pleasant Street Malden

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
E. D. KAULBACK & Son
Florist
GEORGE H. PIKE Prop.
100 PLEASANT STREET
Tel. MAL. 0500

Barney's
397 Main Street, Everett, Mass.
Meats and Groceries
Open Evenings
Have Your Furs Remodeled Now
Prices Reasonable
WESSELL FUR SHOP
488 Main St., Malden
Opp. Baptist Parish House
No Telephone

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS 1197

Send it to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD
(Continued)

ROCHFORD MOTORS
249 BOSTON AVE.
Jersey Gasoline—Oils
Tire and Battery Service
Accessories—Repairs
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 0010

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
5 Forest Street Mystic 2100

Chapman Brothers
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
Brake and Light Inspection
Agents for New and Used Cars
1 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. ARL. 0727

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1077-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STEARNS and HILL, INC.
350 MAIN STREET
FINE CANDY
STATIONERY
TOILET GOODS
CAMERA SUPPLIES

FEARER BROS.
QUALITY SHOES
RED CROSS—W. L. DOUGLAS
ENNA JETTICK—CHASES
535 Main Street Tel. 2613-W

F. A. Pratt Co.
(W. H. Pellows, Prop.)
Established 1850
Furniture and Piano Movers
Local and Long Distance
All Goods Insured in Transit
Res.: 20 Winthrop Street Tel. 2447
Office: 6 Eastman Place Tel. 1810
EXPERT REPAIR SERVICE
on all makes of RADIOS and ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
Melrose Elec. Appliance Co.
Oil Burners and Heating Systems Installed and Serviced
613 MAIN STREET MEL. 3988

CLEERCOAL
DELCO-HEAT
FUEL OILS
Benson Coal Co.
20 Tremont St. Tel. Mel. 0047-4047

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
Groceries, Meats and Fish
Birdseye Frosted Foods

415 Franklin St.
Phones 3400-1-2-3

NEEDHAM

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
28 CHAPEL STREET NEEDHAM, MASS.

VACUKLEAN — $3
A ductless suction process of heater cleaning which puts your heating equipment in proper working order for next winter.
WHETTON'S
904-906 Gt. Plain Ave. Need. 0380—0967

Tel-NEE 0330
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

NEW BEDFORD STEAM DYE HOUSE
Cleansers and Dyers
690 Pleasant St., opp. Post Office
Telephones 1738 and 1739

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Parsons Laundry Co., Inc.
New Bedford's Finest Laundry
Telephone 5000

HEATING SHEET METAL WORK PLUMBING
R. ERNEST HARTLEY
REGISTERED MASTER PLUMBER
Agent for Williams Oil-O-Matic Burner
Res. Tel. 7834-R Shop Tel. 7834-W
Edgewood Lane 204 Acushnet Ave.
So. Dartmouth, Mass. New Bedford, Mass.
Willey's Inc.
566 Pleasant Street
NEW BEDFORD
New Sports and School Wear for Smart Young Things

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWBURYPORT

PHILBRICK BROS.
At Your Service
SOCONY — TYDOL
AEROTYPE ESSO
Merrimac and Merrimac Streets

AAA
A New Book
Studies in the Psalms, $2.50
by
Publications Edith Sage Armstrong, A. B.
Edith & Allie Sloman
14 NEPTUNE STREET

NEWTON CENTER

BOND'S
Convenience Shop
Kickernick Undergarments
Infants' and Children's Togs
GRAY BLOCK 60 Union Street

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
We receive fresh fish daily from the Boston Fish Pier
319 WALNUT STREET
Tel. New. No. 1260 for

STAR MARKET CO.
Swift's Premium Peanut Hams
Mild Flavor—Very Tender, 33c
Free Delivery in Newton and Wellesley
304 Walnut Street New. No. 2400

ALFRED E. FULLER
Specializing in
Compulsory Automobile Insurance
46 Austin Street New. No. 7304

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

NONANTUM COAL CO.
227 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 1920
88 MT. AUBURN ST., WATERTOWN
Tel. Middlesex 0081
BRIDGE STREET, BEMIS MIL. 0346
COAL — COKE — WOOD
FUEL OIL
DELIVERIES IN ALL THE NEWTONS
Watertown Belmont Waverley

WEST NEWTON

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Con. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORTHAMPTON

"Good Things to Eat"
Beckmann's
211 MAIN STREET
Opposite City Hall

PITTSFIELD

Announcing Our
August Fur Sale
BROOKNER'S FUR SHOP
281 North Street Dial 2-2962

E. F. Fish Bakery
BLUEBERRY MUFFINS
Try One of Our Cocoanut Layer Cakes
Sandwich and Frankfort Rolls

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
SALES and SERVICE
SHAPIRO MOTORS
MR. FOSTER, Manager
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Evenings

NESBIT BROS.
High Grade Meats and Groceries
ALSO
Birdseye Frosted Foods
770 Tyler St. Dial 6473

NESBIT'S GARAGE
Official AAA Garage
Open All Night
705 North Street Dial 2-1212

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1 Opens an Account
24 North Street Pittsfield

Blanche's Beauty Salon
EXPERT PERMANENT WAVING
DISTINCTIVE HAIRCUTTING
166 North St., Miller Bldg. Tel. 2-4022

At 2.95
The New Oiled Silk Umbrellas at
Holden's
are one of the most attractive specials of the season.
Holden & Stone Co.

Sherwin-Williams Paints
Virginia Rose
Interior Decorator
Will help you with your Decorating Problems
JACK ROSE, Inc.
78 West Street Dial 3888

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

SMITH BROTHERS
Coal and Oil Co.
INCORPORATED
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
Delicia Ice Cream, Grade A Milk, Cream and Dairy Products
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

The Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 6258-W
8:30 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Take Advantage
of Our
Price Protection Contracts
on
New England Coke
Act Now and Save Money All Next Year
QUINCY COAL & FUEL OIL CO.
1520 Hancock Street Pre. 0047

SHIP'S HAVEN

RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP
Reservations made for special parties
1237 Hancock Street Gra. 3698

HATS CLEANED
our method stay clean, last longer.
OLD COLONY
Launderers *Cleansers*
100 Quincy Ave. Phone Pres. 5000
The Sign of Quality Since 1899

R. E. FOY & SONS, INC.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by
a Quincy Family
SPECIAL VALUES
Back to School Dresses
Wadsworth's

ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7037

UPHOLSTERING
Furniture recovered, repaired, refinished, mattresses, box springs, slip covers, chairs rush seated and recaned. Free estimate.
Peterson-Krishfield Co.
497 BEALE ST., QUINCY GRA. 0613

William D. Michael, O. D.
Optometrist
1581 HANCOCK STREET
OFFICE TEL. PRES. 6735
RES. TEL. BRAINTREE 1778

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

Young Men's Suits
MOSTLY 2-PANT
$14.95
REMICK'S

READING

THE FRY KETTLE
SPECIALIZING IN FRIED SEA FOODS and FISH DINNERS
Route 129—at the Reading-Wakefield Line

Retail Store
READING MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPARTMENT
Ranges—Refrigerators—Washers
Vacuum Cleaners

HOOK and COWARD
Gas, Oil and Accessories
Tires, Tubes, Batteries
Tel 0267 Cor High and Chute Sts.

'blue coal'
NEW ENGLAND COKE
FUEL OILS
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
WAKEFIELD
Phones: Melrose 0043 Crystal 1000

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2020-M
10-12 A. M., 2-4 P. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Parke Snow Inc.
Somerville's Department Store
PEQUOT SHEETS
Davis Square, Somerville

A. G. MOORE & Co.
Printers
39 Years in Davis Square
Quality and Service
With Moderate Prices
3 and 5 COLLEGE CIRCLE SOM. 2730

Air-Conditioned Ice Refrigerators
Range and Furnace Burners
Bussey Fuel Co.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
507 Mystic Avenue Somerset 1364

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Union Square
West Somerville Somerville
639 Mass Ave., Arlington, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 P. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
MAYNARD COAL CO.
858 State Street 2-1146

HEATING OIL-O-MATIC COOLING
LEVEILLEE OIL SALES CO.
for Dependable Oil Service
C. George Leveillee, Mgr.
Dial 4-1773
453 Worthington St.

TAUNTON

A. C. Lewis Company
INCORPORATED
4-6 TRESCOTT STREET
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR DECORATORS
Wall Paper, Paints, Window Shades, Glass.
TELEPHONE 3007

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery
William R. Miller
Funeral Service
"Funeral direction marked by complete, unobtrusive and economical service."
21 CHERRY STREET Waltham 2500

We Sell
Domino Cane Sugar
and many other Monitor-advertised products.
ADAMS CREAMERY
745 Moody Street Tel. Wal. 2937-M
Cor. Orange

WATERTOWN

AUTOMOBILE BUREAU
We have established for your information a Bureau to give you any advice needed in the selection of new or used cars. Our experience covers a number of years. If we can be of service to you, please call. There is no charge in any way.
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
49 NO. BEACON ST. MID. 7650

WELLESLEY HILLS

Wellesley Farms Dairy
We invite your inspection of our Dairy at Glen Road, Wellesley Farms
Deliveries in the Wellesleys, Newtons, also Weston, Waltham, Watertown and Belmont
Tel. WEL. 1456 for
Perfected *Protected* *Quality*

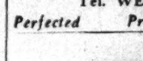
WINTHROP

CHAS. R. BENNISON
Funeral Home
Resident Lady Assistant
170 Winthrop Street, Winthrop, Mass.
OCEAN 0050

TIBBETT'S MARKET
64 Crest Avenue Winthrop Highlands
Ocean 0149 Free Delivery
Fowl (Swift's Premium) ..... 30c lb.
Leg Lamb (Genuine Spring) ..... 30c lb.
Birdseye Frosted Foods (dinner for four)
1-lb. Cod or Mackerel All for
1 box Cut Corn 75c
1 box Strawberries
Fresh Fish and Vegetables Every Day

B. N. Samuels, Inc.
Pharmacists
46 Woodside Avenue Ocean 0880
Homemade Fresh Made Ice Cream
Recent tests by local authorities show high butter fat contents, which denote quality and nutritious value.

WORCESTER



Fifteen Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget
J. P. and G. H. Hopes Props.
Tel 4-3161

Choice of the Store
Sale of Men's Ties
79c $1.10
Values to $1.35 Values to $2.00
Slocum's Silk Store
476 MAIN STREET Second Floor

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/6 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 2691.

Under "Miscellaneous" advertisements where Box Numbers are used here the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM . . . are forwarded without delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

COMFORTABLE apartments, quiet house, good food; moderate terms; five minutes sea. Tel. 2082. 27, Gerald Rd., West Worthing.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

"FOREST OF DEAN," Wye Valley—Littledean Guest House, Littledean, Glos.; 900 ft. up; grounds, billiards, dancing, tennis, putting, 2½ to 3 gns. Illus. Tariff from V. Viney.

HOVE, SUSSEX — Well-appointed house, 3 mins. sea; excellent cuisine; central; moderate terms. Norris, 14 Tisbury Road. (Hove 2740).

LONDON (GLOUCESTER C. PRINCES SQ., HAYWARD'S 9 & 11 Great Bath every cubicle; private suites. Phone 9 rooms to every room from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

SHANKLIN, Isle-of-Wight — Quiet home, modern house, open space, facing woods; terms on application. Mrs. Johns, "Coverack," Hungerberry Close.

FLATS TO LET

BOURNEMOUTH, Meadow Court, Meadowsweet—Modern self-contained flats to let from £1 p. w. 1 or 2 bed, 1 reception, kitchen and bathroom. Managing Agents ASH & COMPANY, Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West. Tels. 5065/7.

BRIGHTON — Sunny flat, unfurnished; 3 good rooms, newly decorated; artistic house; every convenience; close sea, quiet, central position; permanency; moderate. Mrs. Spencer, 11 Sillwood Road.

HOME SHARING

EASTBOURNE—Wanted, domesticated, companionable lady; small contribution towards housekeeping; happy home; near lovely gardens, town, buses; maid kept. Box W-778, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BOURNEMOUTH, Christchurch — Old world cottage close bus and washers; hall, 2 reception, sun lounge, 4 bed., bath; central heating, electricity, etc.; £1000 freehold. ASH & CO., Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West.

SOUTH DOWNS, Worthing—House, 13 bed, 4 reception, cloak room, 3 bath, kitchen, etc. 2 garages, electric light, gas, water; suit Guest house, Nursing home or School. Box W-81—BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES TO LET

SURREY — Furnished modern house; near church; 10 minutes Surbiton station; 4 bedrooms, 2 sitt., kitchen, scullery, gas cooker, bath, h. and c., also geyser, elec. fires, power throughout; 5/6 unit. "phone, plate and linen, garden, garages and tennis courts one minute; 3½ gns. per week. Apply Boniwells, Surbiton Station.

INSURANCE

FARKESTONE, DORSET — Qualified service for ALL INSURANCES; competitive premiums motor, fire, etc.; best offices and Lloyds. WILLIAMS & VENMAN, 6, Eastlake Parade, Ashley Rd. Tel. 1361.

OPTICIANS

MR. N. BRYAN-JONES, F.B.O.A., F.I.O., consulting optician, may be consulted by appointment at 43 Regent Regis, Worthing and London; enquiries are invited at Liverpool Chambers, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing. Telephone 3636.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WESTGATE-ON-SEA, KENT
Paying Guests. Terms 3½ Gns.
Mrs. Dallas, Keloe, Lindisfarne Road

WINCHESTER, Pleasant View Guest House, Clifton Road—Spacious sunny rooms, large secluded garden, every comfort; ancient cathedral city, near New Forest; ideal for holidays; riding, golf; Southampton 12 miles.

WORTHING—"SUNNYCROFT" Guest House, 61, George's Road. 2 doors from sea; every comfort. Terms from 4½/- Mrs. Frogbrook.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern house; glorious views; central; peaceful; from 3 gns. MISS CLARKE, "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

WORTHING, 4 Church Walk, permanent or holiday guests received. Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops; liberal table from 2 gns. MRS. CHAMPION, Worthing 2717.

POST VACANT

WANTED—Young governess for 3 children; for Paris and Cumberland; modern teaching methods; Christian Scientist. Reply NICHOLSON, Banks Head, Low Row, Cumberland.

ROOMS TO LET

ESHER—2 bed, 1 sitting to let furnished, with or without service, in lady's private house; garden. Box W-824, BCM/CSM, London.

England

BEDFORDSHIRE

BEDFORD

Bedford's Rendezvous
for Chocolate, Ices, Afternoon Teas
Meet your friends in pleasant surroundings.
Dudeney & Johnston Ltd.
34-36 High St., Bedford Phone 5222

BOOKS on any and every subject. New and second hand.
Scholastic requisites.
Stationery. Artists' materials.
Tel. 2975 F. R. HOCKLIFFE
High St., Bedford

DEVONSHIRE

NEWTON ABBOT

Courtenay Restaurant
(THOMAS & SON)
Bakers and Confectioners
QUALITY and SERVICE
PHONE 246
NEWTON ABBOT and TEIGNMOUTH

PAIGNTON

ROBSON'S
Gift Galleries
Artist Photographers
56 Torbay Road, Paignton Tel. 5327
1 Bank St., Newton Abbot Tel. 614

CHURCH'S CHINA STORES

The Cut Glass Specialists
Agents for
"STUART CRYSTAL"
and All Best Makes of China
10 PALACE AVE. (Next G P O.)
Tel 57212

G. A. Norton
FOOT COMFORT SPECIALISTS
23 Palace Avenue Phone 5686

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Street Phone 7320 Plymouth

Send it to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

DEVONSHIRE

TORQUAY

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
Advanced Autumn Millinery Now on View.
4a, S. G. Strand. Tel. 4314 (2 lines)

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
19 VICTORIA PARADE 19

Whiteway & Ball
LIMITED
Coal and Coke Merchants
Adjoining Pavilion, 1 North Quay
Torquay 'Phone 2011
Also NEWTON ABBOT 'Phone 4

Baths ORIGINAL "DEVONSHIRE VIOLETS"
Perfumes and Toilet Requisites
Kodak Specialities. Films Developed.
24 FLEET ST., TORQUAY PHONE 2934
Also at Paignton, Falmouth, Newquay St. Ives

JAMES TAYLOR
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER
19 LUCIUS STREET PHONE 2580
Agent for
"K" LOTUS DELTA CLARK'S
Startrite for Children

WAYCOTT'S
Auctioneers
HOUSE LAND and ESTATE AGENTS
Phone 4333 Fleet Street, Torquay
(Also Victoria Street, Paignton)

CRUSE & BRIDGEMAN
BUILDERS and DECORATORS
We can build you a house and do repairs of any description.
22 WOODVILLE ROAD Phone 3534

TRACES' LIMITED
DAIRY PRODUCE
124 Reddenhill Road 7 Fore Street
Babbacombe St. Mary Church
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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

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Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

H. D. Thoreau once wrote as follows on the subject of "Ability":

"ABL'E DBCBDFGFHE IBJH LHJHK NHHL AHBEOKHP; LQK BKH RH GQ SOPTH QU RIBG IH DBL PQ NV BLV CKHDHPHLGE, EQ XPGGXH IBE NHHL GKFHP."

A Bit of Target Practice

Aiming at the target shown below, an archer scored 100 points in six hits. What was the score of each hit?

Letter Juggling

Try forming 3 different 5-letter words from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

D O R W Y

What Were Its Dimensions?

A carpenter once made a square box that was 12 inches deep. The volume of the box was 4 cubic feet. What were its dimensions?

Fun With Similes

Ten more easy similes. Harder ones will be forthcoming.

1	simple as	a kite
2	restless as	crystal
3	bright as	A. B. C.
4	quick as	a fawn
5	straight as	a dollar
6	round as	the sea
7	slow as	a flash
8	black as	a penny
9	gentle as	a string
10	clear as	cold molasses

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Pie

When party guests have tired of noisy or lively games, the quiet game of Pie may fit in nicely.

Circles of cardboard to represent pies are cut in halves, fourths, and eighths, and stacked in the center of the table, around which the players are seated. Players take turns drawing tickets (from a box held above their line of vision) which indicate whether they may take a half, a quarter, or an eighth pie from the supply in the center of the table. The first player to complete a pie calls, "Pie," receives a score, and the game starts over again.

The player scoring most pies at the end of an arbitrary time limit is declared winner, and may be given a real pie for a prize. If this game immediately precedes the refreshment hour, small individual pies may be served.—Mrs. D. C. K., Houston, Mo.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Outdoor Refrigerators

A man in a suburban neighborhood has solved the problem of taking care of the early delivered milk, keeping it out of the sun and away from dogs and cats. And this idea is bringing supply because neighbors are asking him to make similar outdoor refrigerators for them.

He cuts a hole in the porch floor and makes a wooden drop shelf, just deep and wide enough to hold the usual supply of bottled milk. The cut-out piece from the porch floor is attached to the shelf; and a small ring, with which to lift it up, is put on. This clever outdoor refrigerator keeps the milk cool and, at the same time, out of sight and reach of prowling cats and dogs.

He is getting many calls to make these clever and useful refrigerators. His charge is $1.

D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Man's capacities have never been measured; nor are we to judge of what he can do by any precedents, so little has been tried."

A Bit of Target Practice: 2 arrows hit No. 16; 4 hit No. 17. Total 100.

Letter Juggling: Dowry, wordy, rowdy.

What Were Its Dimensions?: 12x24x24in

Fun With Similes: Simple as A. B. C.; restless as the sea; bright as a dollar; quick as a flash; straight as a string; round as a penny; slow as cold molasses; black as a kite; gentle as a lawn; clear as crystal.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In Lighter Vein

Report

Telegram from father: "Send no more appeals for money."

Telegram (collect) from son: "A report, not an appeal: tonight I pawned my last pair of pants."

—Holits Humour, London

"How will you start house cleaning, Mary?"

"Waiting in me notice."

Hm-m!

Violet: "Mother, Willie Jimson keeps staring at me all the time in church."

Mother: "I didn't observe. Where does he sit?"

Violet: "Why, right behind us."—Dublin Opinion.

Of Course

"Mary, did anyone call while I was out?"

"Yes, Mr. Snooks."

"Snooks—Snooks? I don't know anybody of that name."

"Probably not, mum; he called to see me."—Pearson's.

The One Thing Needful

"Oh, my wife is very busy. She's going to address the women's garden club."

"I suppose she's working on the address."

"No, the dress."—Indianapolis News.

Truth in Photos

"What do you think of those candid camera photos of yourself in that magazine?"

"Huh. I'll have to look at some of my old passport photos to regain my self-respect."

Quotation for Today

WE never give, but giving, get again.—J. T. MOORE.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: Marlene Dietrich insists she has never done anything to attract attention. You know—like wearing smoked glasses after sundown.

San Francisco Chronicle: "Ma," the Congressman's little boy will say, some day this autumn, to his mother, "there's a tired stranger at the door."

Whitsitt Impress: You cannot build a reputation on things that you are going to do.

Punch (c): A South African says that he makes a living by catching and selling five elephants a year. It sounds as if he were in big business in a small way.

St. Louis Star-Times: The final test of good manners is a gift that seems awful to you but wonderful to the giver.

Answers: Secret of success: Making hay with the grass that grows under other people's feet.

Children's Corner

The Two Ducks

Someone had left the Rubber Duck on the window-sill—Nurse, very likely, because she was the one who took care of him. There he sat, drying.

He had sat on the window-sill for some time and was nice and dry when along came a jolly little breeze. The little breeze huffed and puffed and blew the Rubber Duck right out into the garden. Plop! He landed by a pool of clear, cool water.

"Quack, quack," said the Rubber Duck, "what's going to happen next?" He looked around and saw a Wood Duck waddling toward him.

"Quack, quack," said the Wood Duck, which meant "How do you do?" "Will you go swimming with me in the pool?"

The Rubber Duck looked long at the pool of clear, cool water. "No, thank you," said he. "I like my water soapy. Did you never see soapy water?"

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

And With That the Wood Duck Jumped Right Into the Water

The Wood Duck was obliged to shake her head.

"It's very beautiful," the Rubber Duck went on. "It's white as snow and soft."

The Wood Duck went close to him and, it must be said, stared rather rudely. "Why," she said at last, "you haven't any feathers, any feathers at all."

"I have a bill," the Rubber Duck answered, "and I can say quack, quack!"

The Wood Duck waggled her tail. "You are the strangest duck I ever saw," she said. "Where did you come from?"

"From the house," the Rubber Duck answered. "I live there with Nurse and Baby and I like it. I wish right now Nurse would come and take me back to the window-sill."

The eyes of the Wood Duck opened wide. "Fancy that!" she said. "Now as for me, I like the outdoors, with the blue sky overhead and the green grass underfoot and the clear, cool water to swim in. If Nurse came for me I should run fast."

The Rubber Duck opened his bill. "All well and good," he said, "but I'm a duck of another feather."

"A duck of no feather," the Wood Duck corrected. "I wish you'd tell me about yourself."

"I'll do that," the Rubber Duck said. He puffed out his fat sides, opened his bill and shut it again.

The Wood Duck waited. "Aren't you going to begin?" she asked. "You've got to begin, you know, before you can end."

"Right-o," the Rubber Duck answered, and winking an eye said:

"I'm made of rubber,
Rub-a-dub, rub-a-dub,
To swim in the baby's
White bathtub.

I float with the soap
And the suds rise high.
What fun we do have,
Baby and I."

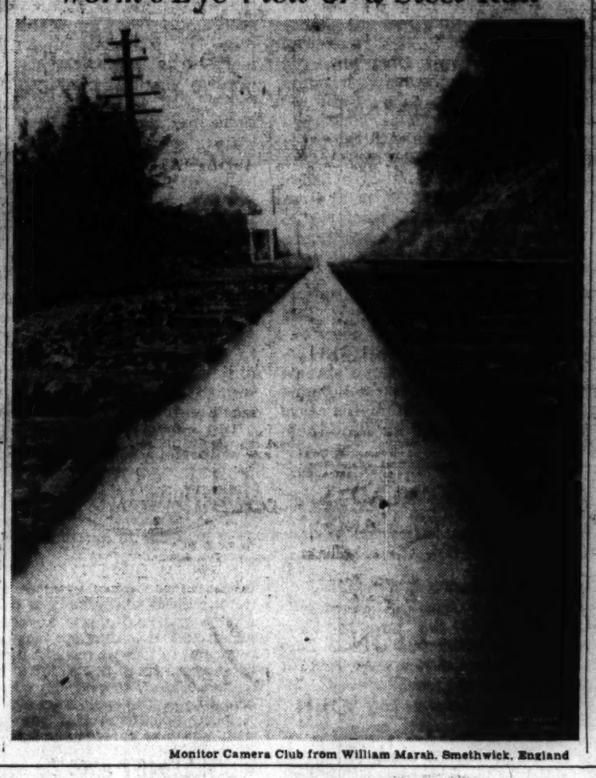
He stopped and his rubber eyes stretched wide open. "Here comes Nurse," he said quickly to the Wood Duck. "Will you go with us and swim in the white bathtub?"

The Wood Duck flapped her wings. Across the grass Nurse was coming very fast. When she was close upon them, Wood Duck said:

"I like the water
Clear and cool.
I'd rather swim
In the garden pool."

And with that she jumped right into the water, splashing Nurse's white frock and Rubber Duck's fat sides.

Worm's-Eye View of a Steel Rail



Monitor Camera Club from William Marsh, Smethwick, England

Lines About Leaders—88

By a Staff Artist

Bertel Thorvaldsen

(1770-1844)

BERTEL THORVALDSEN was the Praxiteles of his age.
He is regarded as the best imitator of classic sculpture.
He came to the world in the home of poor workers in Copenhagen.
While still a child, he helped his father, a wood carver.
He did not go to school; there was not enough money for that.
But a stranger called one day, and the stranger stood amazed.
He said that little Bertel possessed an extraordinary talent.
And he procured him admission to the Arts Academy School.
At 26, the student bade adieu to Denmark and started off.
Supported by the Arts Academy, he was on his way to Italy.
At once Rome plunged him into a state of profound ecstasy.
He began copying thoroughly the most celebrated antiques.
As he progressed, his talent externalized; but no orders came.
Six full years elapsed, and the Academy's pension ceased.
Yet he was craving for more of Italy—why, oh why, must he go?

BEFORE departing, the artist decided to make a masterpiece.
He would sculpture a statue of Jason victor over the Dragon.
When exhibited, the magnificent statue caused a sensation.
However, it brought no patronage, no order, no friends, no hope.
Heartbroken, the Dane packed his trunks, closed his studio.
But, at the stagecoach, troubles occurred about passports.
Compelled to wait until the next day, he returned to his house.
An Englishman stood at the door there, eager to see the Jason.
After a glance, the foreigner offered £300 for the statue.
The reward had come; Thorvaldsen could remain in Rome.

NOW he was hailed as the renovator of the lost ancient art.
He worked for Italy, England, Bavaria, Switzerland, America.
The Danish people wished for the homecoming of their son.
Prince Christian Frederick himself urged him to return.
The artist would gladly, but he had engagements to fulfill.
He was to make bas-reliefs for the hall of the Quirinal.
Italy expected the visit of the Emperor, and time pressed.
So Thorvaldsen diligently executed the important commission.
Napoleon never appeared, but the Dane was still in Rome.

THE year 1822 saw the close of Canova's earthly career.
So Thorvaldsen stood at the head of the sculptors of the time.
He was now absorbed with sacred compositions for his country.
But one day a visitor called enveloped in a riding cloak.
It was Lord Byron, requesting to have his bust executed at once.
Another day Walter Scott called, wishing to sit for the artist.
Then Thorvaldsen left his Biblical figures for his friends.
And Mendelssohn would often come and play while he worked.

NOW came a glorious hour for the people of Copenhagen.
With one accord, dense masses had hurried down to the quay:
A royal frigate advanced slowly, escorted by national songs.
And, as night fell, an aurora borealis shone all about her,
The visitor was neither a king nor a hero; it was Thorvaldsen.
After 40 years, he was coming back loaded with great works.
A beautiful museum awaited the sculptures in his native city.
And this museum was to rank among the treasures of the North.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
Copyright, 1937, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Blind Orchestra

(O. O. McIntyre in His Syndicated New York Columns)

Minneapolis

In some ways this is one of the bravest letters I have ever received. It is from the members of The Arions All Blind Road Orchestra in Minneapolis and reads:

Some time ago there was called to our attention your article about Alex Templeton, the blind pianist from London. We thought you might like to hear about a group of blind musicians who furnish orchestra dance music to thousands in this part of the country.

There are five of us. All totally blind, save Dick, who has 1-12th normal vision in only one eye. The other eye is glass. He can only see the outline of very large objects. In May we played 29 one-night stands and drove a distance of 5300 miles.

We own our own car, also a trailer which we bought this year, equipped for sleeping on the road. Also water for shaving, stove for cooking, etc., and compartments for our musical instruments. We hire our own driver who acts as ticket taker when we play percentage jobs. We average $75 a night and about $35 a week per person above expenses.

We have a little more than $5000 invested in musical instruments and we have two solo singers, a quartet and a trio. We have played over the radio for about two years. Two of us are married and three single and we have an agreement never to get glum or sour—or at least to let the other fellow know when one does.

We write Braille and use the typewriter fairly well as you may judge from this letter. We play our own arrangements, which are made up by our leader. He gets the most of his tunes from the records. The records belong to the orchestra as we have a fund for buying them and now own about 1000. We are able to add a new tune about as quickly as the seeing orchestra and we always add one number and sometimes two in a morning rehearsal.

All tune pianos. However, we make no effort to get such jobs, and whatever we make this way we turn into the fund for records. Dick and Al can write, as they haven't always been blind. We all play horseshoes fairly well. We go by the sound of one hitting the post we are to ring. We have never played a place that we have not been offered a return engagement.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Handling Correspondence

Question: Has the clerk the right to inform individual members of an organization regarding the contents of letters addressed to the organization before the letters are read to the membership at some meeting?

Answer: It would depend upon the nature of the information and the position of the individual informed. The clerk has no vested right in the correspondence except as required in the official discharge of his or her duties. For example, it is part of the clerk's duties to provide the chair with an order of business, and this would include information regarding the contents of correspondence to be read. Correspondence to the organization may also be presented to the executive board. Also a letter may require action from some individual before a meeting. Idle gossip or information to one not officially concerned is of course improper.

Daily Anecdote

Painter vs. Doctor

Dr. Radcliffe, a famous physician to kings and queens in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, was visited by many persons pretending to be in need of his professional services, when they wished only to be entertained by his witty conversation.

Sir Godfrey Kneller, the well-known portrait-painter of kings and queens, was a friend of the Doctor. These two gentlemen were neighbors. Sir Godfrey, being a painter of fine taste, had delighted in beautifying his gardens. Dr. Radcliffe was very fond of his neighbor, and he proposed to have a gate between the estates that he might pass easily into Sir Godfrey's ground.

The gate was hung, and all went well for a while. The servants, however, used it so frequently that it became a nuisance, and the painter sent word to the doctor that he would have to brick up the wall.

"Tell him," said the doctor, "to do as he likes to the gate—so long as he does not paint it!"

When this was reported to Sir Godfrey, he said to the messenger: "Go back and tell the doctor that I will take anything from him but his physic (medicine)."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Another Discovery*

By LE PELLEY

YES—THE BOAT IS HEADED THIS WAY—IT LOOKS LIKE A MOTOR BOAT BUT THE CRAFT MAKES NO NOISE....
GET BEHIND THESE ROCKS! WE'LL SEE WHAT THIS FELLOW IS UP TO !!!
SILENTLY A BOAT GLIDES INTO THE HARBOR IN THE CAVE WITH A LONE OCCUPANT....
RED ANDERSON !! OR I'M A TOTTERING OLD LAND LUBBER—
MIZZENMAST !!
I'VE BEEN LOOKING FOR YOU A LONG TIME !! I'M GLAD YOU'RE FOUND AGAIN !!!
FOUND?—I HAVEN'T BEEN LOST !! I'VE BEEN RIGHT HERE !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Pigs Are Pigs and Dogs Are Dogs*

By CARMACK

The first time Tiddlywinks saw the pigs eating their dinner he thought it was terrible the way they gobbled up their food—
But when we get up at daybreak and have an exciting race with a cottontail or two—
And spend several hours tramping through the woods—
And fields, we build up some pretty big appetites—
And I expect if the pigs could see us eating they'd think the same thing about us—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Prophecy or Nightmare

BEFORE President Roosevelt set up Lord Macaulay as a whipping boy on Roanoke Island, an alert reader of this newspaper had written to the Monitor quoting many of the same passages from the famous historian's epistle. In his own letter, appearing on this page, our reader offers Macaulay's picture as a vivid warning of what could happen here, and points out that whether that picture turns out to be prophecy or nightmare depends on what Americans do about democracy.

Mr. Roosevelt used Macaulay as a prototype of today's "tories" who oppose majority rule. He assumes that all who question his own program are opposed to democracy, are interested in maintaining control of government in the hands of a relatively small class "deeply interested in the security of property and the maintenance of order." We believe this view is as extreme and as harmful to the tolerant give and take of American government as is the view of those who think the President wishes to be a dictator riding on the shoulders of a mob.

For both views some careful consideration of the Macaulay letter is worthwhile. The dangers of mobocracy foreseen by the historian are actual dangers which history shows have too often overwhelmed nations. Yet history seldom exactly repeats itself. And Lord Macaulay did not sufficiently appreciate the safeguards set up both by the framers of the American Constitution and by the American people's experience with self-government. He said the Constitution was "all sail and no anchor."

But the framers understood the dangers of mobocracy as well as the historian. And they were very practical men who knew something of anchors. They called them checks and balances. They sought to avoid abuse of power by splitting the power, not only as between federal and local governments but among the legislative, executive and judicial branches. And not fully trusting the people they established sieves between pure democracy and the final exercise of power.

The Electoral College, where the wisest men of the Republic were expected to choose a President on a non-partisan basis, was one. Another was the election of senators by the legislatures. Several of these devices have either broken down in practice or been changed by amendment. The widening of the suffrage was a move in the same direction—toward Mr. Roosevelt's "anchor" of more democracy.

Most Americans would say that with the safeguards still remaining in the Constitution this trend to a more inclusive democracy has not been dangerous. Education of the people has probably kept pace with their new powers and responsibilities. But the "factionalism" which Madison so much feared is increasing as citizens increasingly use political power for the control of economic forces. The income tax could be used as Macaulay feared, to rob the rich to support the poor. Every citizen will think of other possible abuses. But not while the anchors hold and the people cling to the Constitution and to their own understanding that self-government is impossible without self-control.

We believe both the Lord Macaulays of today and the President have failed to sense adequately either the true nature or the strength of constitutional democracy in the United States.

"Banned in Boston"

SUMMERTIME is the accepted season for lighter entertainment. The motion picture theaters present films of the lowest possible specific gravity. Summer theaters seek to attract their patrons with what the theater critics term "warm weather fare."

In the current fashion, the Beacon Hill Museum, alias the State House, is presenting an attraction which, although it may appear farcical at the outset, is really a modern version of that old, sure-fire melodrama, "Banned in Boston."

The plot is simple: William Percival Abercrombie, known popularly as WPA, has secured the indorsement of Governor Hurley to his new book, "Massachusetts: A Guide to Its Places and People." Too late, Mr. Hurley discovers that Abercrombie's 675-page volume gives forty-one lines of controversial comment upon the Sacco-Vanzetti case and only fourteen to the Boston Tea Party and the Boston Massacre, together!

The Governor, aware of the foul plot, calls upon loyal followers to scotch the offending publication. At this crucial moment Joseph B. Ely, former Governor, rides out of the West to suggest a great book burning on Boston Common. Meanwhile, a cynical friend of Mr. Abercrombie's in far away Washington says it's all a trick on the part of the producers, Houghton Mifflin, to attract customers. Here, the second act of the great melodramatic-comi-tragedy ends.

Will the third-act curtain fall on a great spectacle fire scene, with property flames licking the proscenium arch? Will the heroine be saved from the burning ruins in a Ben Hur chariot? Will Mr. Abercrombie get his just deserts? Will the drama end with a patriotic parade in gold helmets, à la Ziegfeld? Probably not.

Will Houghton Mifflin sell its now well-publicized 10,000 copies of "Massachusetts: A Guide to Its People and Places"? We think so.

Half Isolationist

THE "half slave and half free" phrase of Lincoln's has a 1937 counterpart in American foreign policy: half isolationist and half internationalist. Though a country which could not exist on the earlier inconsistency may muddle through on the later one, it can do so only with periods of political or diplomatic discomfort.

Not all the perspiration among members of the State Department in these days of Sino-Japanese strife is due to the Washington heat. Some of it is induced by the task of explaining the complexities of the United States Government's attitude toward Far Eastern developments. For instance: What has become of "neutrality" as expressed in those laws designed to keep America out of other peoples' wars?

The awkward fact seems to be that the application of the Neutrality Act in this crisis would conflict with previous commitments taken under the Nine Power pact to insure the integrity of Chinese territory, and with obligations acquired in the course of years of co-operation with other powers who likewise have interests in China.

Peace-minded citizens will more readily admit the validity of these reasons for postponing application of the neutrality laws than they will that offered by the Secretary of Commerce, that the United States has a "healthy and growing trade" with both parties to the dispute. In time of strife such trade will grow even faster than in peace time, it is true, but it will grow less healthy faster still.

Another argument offered against applying the neutrality laws now is that such action would tend to favor Japan over China, it being possible for Japan to operate on the "cash-and-carry" basis where China could not. This would hardly fit the picture American sentiment paints of Far Eastern affairs, in which Japan has long appeared as the aggressor, and a record of American aid to China has been a feature.

For an isolationist United States this interest in Far Eastern affairs is remarkable, but it has existed nevertheless, as much because of sentiment as because of real American interests in that part of the world. If as real an interest in the peace of Europe had been recognized by Americans, it is possible the present neutrality laws, which this newspaper supported as the best that could be obtained in the temper of the times and of Congress, would have been written in such a way as to make a policy for American peace contribute to world peace. At the moment they contribute merely to the embarrassment of officials who must determine how and when they can consistently be applied.

The Tiger's Stripes Don't Change

PERHAPS, after all, former Mayor James J. Walker's sudden reunion with the public pay roll, barely in time to make him eligible for a pension (though he insists he doesn't want it), is proving a blessing in disguise—a prime public service by dramatizing the Tammany issue in New York's municipal campaign.

For now restored to public office at a generous salary through the solicitude of Tammany associates in and out of the Transit Commission, Mr. Walker has unwittingly reminded the public, of traditionally short memory, of the cynicism and corruption of the Tammany machine, and furnished new and timely proof that the Tiger's stripes do not change. Though not on ticket himself, Mr. Walker has stolen the spotlight from the candidates, lifted the municipal campaign from the dog-day doldrums, and stands forth in all his vulnerability as the symbol of Tammany.

The protesting letter of Samuel Seabury, whose investigation forced Mr. Walker's resignation on the very eve of appearing before Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Governor, to undergo an examination of his financial accounts, recalls again the sordid circumstances which the former mayor chose to flee rather than face.

Now, at a particularly strategic moment in the primary campaign, "Jimmy" Walker becomes a fresh reminder of what Tammany stands for. Never recovered from the drubbing which the Seabury investigation gave it, and with the Wigwam strident with dissension, the Tiger still stalks in the old tradition. The net result of the Walker warning is to strengthen immeasurably the campaign of Mayor LaGuardia and the fusion forces to balk a Tammany comeback, and to give New York another term of efficient and honest government.

Perhaps it will be worth while to pay Mr. Walker a pension, even though it is an affront to the moralities, for crystallizing the real issue in the campaign.

TO ANSWER the question of a New Jersey farm girl, Fred W. Jackson of the State Department of Agriculture has determined by observing the tails of forty pigs that a majority of pigs' tails curl to the left or in a counter-clockwise direction, while a reactionary minority turn to the right. Now if the young lady wishes to do Mr. Jackson a good turn perhaps she will find out, by observing her schoolmates, whether in braiding little girls' pigtails a majority of mothers begin by laying the left strand over the right or the right over the left. That should indicate something or other.

More About Father

Book News of the Day

MOST of the scattered papers which, somewhat casually assembled, form LIFE WITH MOTHER (New York: Knopf. $2), the posthumous companion volume to "Life With Father," have already been published elsewhere. Moreover, they betray their original purpose in that each is complete in itself and each deals in Clarence Day's inimitable fashion with some experience in the life of the delightful Day family.

Mrs. Day, who herself contributed the final pages about "Life With Mother," has not even troubled to make the running commentary consecutive. So that, having seen this vigorous and temperamental family installed in a more modern house in Madison Avenue (there were gas-jets, if you please, in every room), we are suddenly jerked back to a consideration of the reasons why the Days forsook the little house at 251 Madison Avenue to progress up-town as far as 420.

But the great thing is that we can read about the Days at all. We do not falter in enthusiasm when we discover that Father is still the dominating figure, even in this book which nominally belongs to Mother. It is quite impossible to detach anything connected with the Days from the delectably engrossing follies and foibles of Father.

It was he, of course, who insisted upon hiring a new coachman who could wear the livery which had belonged to the old; so that "a series of men, all of wrong sizes, came to our house, one by one, and put on Morgan's livery in the basement before coming upstairs to be interviewed." At last, there appeared the spirited, if not always dependable, O'Dowd, who slipped into that livery as though he had been measured for it. It was Father who went to a fashionable tea, in lieu of Mother, and was too timid to lift from the candle-lit table a few of the sandwiches for which Mother longed; Father who insisted that Mother must ride horseback and study German for the excellent reason that he liked doing these things; Father who so long deprived Mother of the allowance which all her women friends persuaded her was only her due.

But—yes, we admit it—it was Mother who so cherished that incredible rubber plant which used to be driven down Madison Avenue every spring, when the Days moved to the country, standing eight feet high in the back of the old dogcart. And Mother who was concerned almost beyond endurance with the problem of distributing all the butter churned from the milk given by her precious cows; there was vastly more than the family could use, so Mother thrust it down the throats of all her friends, and even sent a parcel of it once to a son who had gone to live in England.

It would be idle to quarrel with this book because it is so much like "Life With Father," or because it is occasionally almost more than lifelike. Naturally it is filled with the same shrewd common sense, the same warm humanity, the same drolleries. Human nature does not change greatly. So why, then, should the Days? M. W.

Hard to Disguise

Hosts, Not Barkers

Critic's Holiday

GENOA, ITALY

IN EUROPE, sight-seeing guides are hosts, not barkers. No megaphones, no shouting, no wisecracks. They are men of culture, speaking three or four languages with facility. They regard tourists as guests and entertain them accordingly. They know their theme and can play variations on it. Their talks seem to be improvisations rather than lectures learned by rote. If they are interrupted by questions, they answer them intelligently, without losing the thread of their discourse. Often we have found them more interesting than the cities they were describing.

On our tour of Nice our guide was an Irishman, obviously a man of breeding. I am sure from his speech that he was a graduate of Dublin University. He conveyed the necessary information and added comment with unobtrusive wit. He was so much the gentleman and scholar that I felt it would be an affront to offer him a tip. Yet when we left him with only a word of thanks, he seemed downcast. What could one do? I am sad when I think of him.

In Geneva the guide was a Swiss, not so cultivated but intelligent and a linguist. There was no doubt that he should have a tip, and he was obviously glad to get it.

* * *

Here in Genoa we have had perhaps the most remarkable of guides. The man is undoubtedly a poet and a lover of humanity, soft-spoken and dreamy-eyed. At first we thought it odd that on a tour of Genoa the greater part of the time should be spent in a cemetery, but the Camposanto of Genoa is no ordinary cemetery, and its sculpture was clearly dear to the heart of our guide. Even though the subject matter of the statuary seemed to us sentimental and materialistic, his descriptions and comments made us see it with his transfiguring vision. His eyes glowed as he pointed out the silk-sheen that the weather had given the garments of some of the figures, or as he told the stories, pathetic or humorous, that lay behind the commonplace representations.

From where are such guides as these recruited? What histories led to their present estate? How were they diverted from a prospect of high careers? Yet certainly their lives have not been wasted. They are giving travelers from all over the world something of their own appreciation of the things they show them.

Genoa is the city of Christopher Columbus, of ships and of noise. For the traveler the noise is the most insistent feature, for the principal hotels have been carefully placed around the center of greatest activity. One of them is built just above the railroad line and the street that leads to the port. The other two are on the square in front of the railroad station, where all the tram lines converge and apparently all the traffic of the city passes.

Arriving on the day our homebound ship was expected to get in from Naples, we had dreams of going directly aboard. We told each other that we had had enough for the time being of Continental hotels and food. But we found that our ship would not be in until the following evening. So we selected one of the hotels on the square, partly because it had been recommended by the American Express, and partly because it was near the station. Looking down from our window, we thought the bustle of the square delightful. Pretty noisy, of course, but no doubt quieter at night.

* * *

After a busy day, and dinner at a famous restaurant, we returned and got ready for bed. But Maggie protested that she couldn't sleep in such a racket. My suggestion that she just close her eyes and make nothing of it met with ridicule and contempt. She wanted to go to the hotel on the hill. I wanted to stay where we were. While we were debating the issue, the noise increased until we couldn't hear each other. So we compromised by dressing, packing and moving to the hotel on the hill.

We were assigned to a pleasant room which overlooked the port. But it also overlooked the railroad and the street. Every few minutes a train passed with shrill Italian tootings. When there was no train, there were shrieking trams and honking motors. "Nice, quiet hotel," I said. "There must be quieter rooms," said Maggie.

Finally we moved again, to a room at the far end of the hotel, which still gave a view of the port. It was as well that we took time to get settled, for as it happened we had to spend two nights there before sailing. We saw the Rex, and many other ships, come and go. At last a vessel flying the American flag entered the harbor and moored under our balcony. It was, we saw, the President Hayes. To us it meant ice cream and orange juice again. L. A. SLOPER.

Macaulay on America

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At a time when American industry is riddled with strikes and torn by labor troubles, when no government is static, Lord Macaulay's letter to the Hon H. E. Randall of New York seems of peculiar interest:

London, May 23, 1857

Dear Sir:

"You are surprised to learn that I have not a high opinion of Mr. Jefferson and I am surprised at your surprise. I am certain that I never wrote a line and that I never in Parliament, in conversation, or even on the hustings—a place where it is the fashion to court the populace—uttered a word indicating the opinion that the supreme authority in a state ought to be intrusted to the majority of citizens told by the head, in other words, to the poorest and most ignorant part of society. . .

"As long as you have boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied land your laboring population . . . will continue to exist without causing any fatal calamity. But the time will come when the New England will be as thickly peopled as the Old England. Wages will be as low and will fluctuate as much with you as with us. You will have your Manchesters and Birminghams. Hundreds and thousands of artisans will assuredly sometimes be out of work. Then your institutions will be fairly brought to the test. Distress everywhere makes the laborer mutinous and discontented and inclines him to listen with eagerness to agitators who tell him that it is a monstrous iniquity that one man should have a million, while another cannot get a full meal. In bad years there is plenty of grumbling here and sometimes a little rioting. The supreme power is in the hands of a class, numerous indeed, but selected of an educated class, of a class which is, and knows itself to be, deeply interested in the security of property and the maintenance of order.

"Accordingly, the malcontents are firmly yet gently restrained. The bad time is got over without robbing the wealthy to relieve the indigent. The springs of national prosperity soon begin to flow again; work is plentiful; wages rise and all is tranquillity and cheerfulness. I have seen England three or four times pass through critical seasons as I have described. Through such seasons the United States will have to pass, in the course of the next century, if not this. . . .

"It is quite plain that your government will never be able to restrain a distressed and discontented people. For with you the majority is the government and has the rich, who are always in a minority, absolutely at its mercy. The day will come when, in the State of New York, a multitude of people, none of whom had more than half a breakfast or expect to have more than half a dinner, will choose the legislature. Is it possible to doubt what sort of a legislature will be chosen? On one side is a statesman preaching patience, respect for vested rights, a strict observance of public faith. On the other hand is a demagogue ranting about the tyranny of capitalists and usurers and asking why anybody should be permitted to drink champagne and to ride in a carriage while thousands of honest people are in want of necessities. Which of the two candidates is likely to be preferred by a working man who hears his children cry for bread? I seriously apprehend that you will, in some such season of adversity as I have described, do things which will prevent prosperity from returning; that you will act like people in a year of scarcity, devour all the seedcorn and thus make the next year not only a year of scarcity, but of absolute distress. The distress will produce fresh spoliation. There is nothing to stay you. Your Constitution is all sail and no anchor. As I said before, when society has entered on this downward progress, either some Caesar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand or your republic will be as ruthlessly plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the twentieth century as the Roman Empire was in the fifth, with this difference, that the Huns and Vandals who ravaged the Roman Empire came from without, and that your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your country by your own institutions.

"Thinking this, of course, I cannot reckon Jefferson among the benefactors of mankind."

Whether future ages shall consider Macaulay's letter prophecy or nightmare depends on individual Americans. If, even now, a growing sense of individual and social responsibility be nurtured by all groups and classes, America may yet combine to forge an ever new, resilient democracy, and prove Macaulay's document but a dream of disaster.

Boston, Mass. G. TURNER

"More Critical"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am glad to see that the editorials in The Christian Science Monitor are becoming definitely more critical of certain trends in the New Deal. Whether the President ever acknowledges the source of his ideology or not, as a former active socialist, I have continually recognized from its glamorous inception that the New Deal was essentially and will continue to be a hybrid form of state socialism.

St. Petersburg, Fla. J. W. L.

"Stand-Pat"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I make a criticism of the Monitor, for your consideration? I am devoted to the things for which President Roosevelt aims, as I see them. As I read your editorials, time after time, I frequently feel an attitude in them, somewhat hidden, of sympathy for the stand-pat, the selfish school of political thought. You may not realize this is in them, but it is. W. D. J.

Washington, D. C.

The Wide Horizon

Tale of Two Shanghais

By Lewis Ren Miller

WHATEVER may come of the conflict in the Far East, this much is certain. The old Shanghai is gone forever. There will be another Shanghai, but it will be different.

What is happening on the banks of the Whangpoo today marks the end of one epoch and the beginning of another. It is not often that we find periods of history so neatly sliced up into sections, but it does happen occasionally, and when it does, it is compelling in its decisiveness. A good example of this sort of thing is the San Francisco fire of 1906. On April 18, in that year, everybody knew that the old San Francisco was finished. Everybody knew also that there would be a new San Francisco. It has turned out to be a finer city than its predecessor, and something of the old atmosphere lingers on. But the career of the West's most cosmopolitan city is divided by that date into sections which are as sharply defined as any divisions in human history can well be.

Shanghai, like San Francisco, has always been unique. It will always be unique, if for no other reason than because it has a unique background of history. But from now on, it will be unique in a different way. It may be a greater city than ever before, it may be more beautiful, it may be less turbulent. But this is written in the great book of human record and achievement: it will not be the old Shanghai.

Here is a sharp break in the story of one of the strangest cities man ever built. Here is a climax in the drama of a village which came to be a cosmopolis. Here is a turn in the road which has already led in less than a century, from mud flats to skyscrapers. No one can yet say what will come of it all, but those who know Shanghai feel that a fascinating second act is ended, and that only a master dramatist can provide a denouement that will be worthy of the plot already unfolded.

* * *

Change has always been of the essence of Shanghai. The city was insignificant in its conception (we mean, of course, the international city beside the walled Chinese city, for it is the former that has always been Shanghai to the world at large). It came into being in a swamp, a miserable pied-à-terre assigned to the despised "foreign devils" who presumed to visit a proud hermit kingdom, begging the privilege of trade with a celestial people. But these "foreign devils," these experienced Indian traders and shrewd Yankee skippers, actually made a go of it. They pulled themselves out of the mud by their own bootstraps, as their saying went; they drained the swamps and built docks and piers. They even had gardens. Their city was clean and beautiful and safe, and as time went on wealthy Chinese merchants chose to live in the formerly despised settlement.

* * *

When the foreigners came and were assigned to their unattractive abode on the mud flats, there was a towpath along the river in front of their consulates, where coolies used to toil, pulling junks and barges up the turgid stream to the Chinese walled town. This towpath has now become one of the world's most interesting streets, the Shanghai Bund. It is a Michigan Boulevard in miniature. All through the day and most of the night it teems with traffic and pedestrian throngs. Sit beside the Bund for an hour and you will see someone from almost every nation under the sun pass before you. The substantial buildings built by British, Americans and other Westerners along this picturesque waterfront overlook this handsome street, and beyond it the Whangpoo River, where craft of every style and nationality swing in the current, or creep slowly in or out among the mass of boats and ships tugging gently at their anchors. This busy scene has just known its first interruption by bombing from the air. Here, as at Madrid, commerce halts before the weird spectacle of modern warfare.

* * *

There will be another Shanghai. The Bund will still be there. Probably the fine buildings, Oriental headquarters for big Western corporations, will survive. But the atmosphere of Shanghai is changing hourly. When the smell of gunpowder has drifted out with the tides, Shanghai will be different. The privileged position of the Westerners will be seriously undermined. They may cling to their right of exterritoriality for a time, but always there will be the consciousness, much more acute than it has ever been before, that their status is temporary, indeterminate. Caught between two rising nationalisms, they must yield to one or the other, perhaps to both. Shanghai will probably be much more Chinese, or much more Japanese than it has been in the past. If the Westerners stay, they will do so on stricter terms of sufferance granted by strong masters. The old days, the reckless, dashing days, the soldier-of-fortune days when Western enterprise exercised its domination almost unhindered over a drowsy Orient, are drawing to a close. The last sleeping giant, China, is at last aroused.

The first bombs dropping from Chinese planes on Shanghai's International Settlement, leaving a big hole in the ground where one of the busiest sections of the Bund had been, punctuated with a decisive period one of the most colorful episodes in history. The old Shanghai went away with those detonations. The new Shanghai is yet to come.